CAROLINA OBSERVER.

VOL. XIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 15, 1830. [NO. 671.

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BY EDWARD J. HALE,

$2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 paid during the year of subscription; $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for 60 cents per square for the first, and 30 cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT the next Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church for the Diocese of North Carolina, will be held in St. James' Church, in the town of Wilmington, on the 20th day of May,

E. L. WINSLOW, *Sec'y.*

70-4w.

April 8.

☞The Raleigh Register, Newbern Spectator, Western Carolinian and Oxford Examiner will please insert this notice four weeks.

Mansion Hotel,

MAIN STREET, FAYETTEVILLE NORTH CAROLINA.

HENRY A. PARDEE,

Respectfully announces that he has leased the above named Hotel, which is now open for the reception of Boarders and Travellers. This extensive Establishment has been recently much improved and well furnished. The public Rooms, Chambers and Parlors for the families, are airy and pleasantly arranged.—

Stables and other comforts are at all times ready for use. Passengers and Families in private conveyance. The Table and Bar will be furnished with the best that can be procured. Good Stables well stored with every thing necessary for the convenience and attention of Travellers, with moderate charges.—His whole attention will be exclusively devoted to the comfort of his customers, he flatters himself that a liberal public will aid him with their patronage.

Reading Room and Baths, warm or cold, attached to the Establishment.

April 8, 1830 70tf.

☞Take Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Cape Fear Navigation Company by bond, note or book account, are hereby notified, that unless satisfaction in full is made to the Subscriber, on or before the first day of May next, that suits will positively be instituted in the Superior Court of Cumberland County, without discrimination.

JOHN CRUSOE, *Treasurer.*

Fayetteville, *April 5*, 1830. 70 4w.

☞All Boat Owners are hereby notified, that the provisions of the Charter respecting the collection of Tolls will be strictly enforced against all such as refuse to comply with the above requisition.

JOHN CRUSOE, *Agent.*

Notice.

ALL those having claims against the Subscriber in any shape or form whatever, will please present them for payment on or before the first of May next. And those who may have long standing accounts with him are due the Subscriber will please come forward by that time and settle the same, either by note or money.

G. W. McDONALD.

Fayetteville, *April* 8 70-3t.

Runaway,

FROM the night of the 25th ult., a Negro Fellow belonging to the estate of the late Wm. Daniel, dec'd, named *GILBERT*, something more than 21 years old, stout built, and quite black, about 5 feet 10 inches high. Said slave is a carpenter by trade, can read and write a little, and pretends to be pious. He is a plausible scoundrel, and may possibly have forged a pass. Whoever will return him to me, or lodge him in any jail so that I can get him again, shall be reasonably rewarded. It is very probable that he may be endeavoring to get into Virginia, where he was raised.

JOHN J. COOK.

Camden, S. C., *April* 3, 70 4w,

Trustee's Sale at Auction.

In compliance with the provisions of a Deed of Trust made, executed, and dated, the 27th day of January last past, by Mr. Hugh McLaurin, to the subscriber, for certain purposes therein mentioned, I will be sold to the highest bidder, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Tuesday the 20th day of April next, the following valuable

Real & Personal Property,

One half of all the

FAYETTEVILLE WATER WORKS,

(about 1 1-3 acres) of Land, privileges and appurtenances belonging to the same.

Handsome building Lot on Hay Mount on the West side of Adam street, containing one acre.

One House and Lot on North side of Rowford street, with improvements, recently occupied by said Mr. McLaurin as a Dwelling.

Two Negro Women.

Also, immediately afterwards, in front of the Subscriber's auction store,

HOUSE & KITCHEN FURNITURE, &c.

Together with a valuable and extensive collection of

BOOKS.

Terms very liberal and made known on the day of sale.

HENRY W. AYER,
Trustee and Auctioneer.

Fayetteville, March 31, 1830. 69-ts.

For Rent,

A PEW in the Episcopal Church, in an eligible situation. Apply at this Office.

March 25 68tf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1830.

Sarah Hines } Petition for dower.
To
the Court. }

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Civil Croom, and her husband Charles Croom, defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this State: on motion it is *Ordered*, that publication be made in the *Carolina Observer*, for six weeks, giving notice to the said Civil and Charles Croom, to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county aforesaid, at the court house in Clinton, on the 3d Monday in May next, and plead, answer, or demur, to the Petition, or the same to be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

Witness, Thomas I. Faison, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 3d Monday of February, 1830.

THOMAS I. FAISON, *Clerk.*

EXCHANGE,

NORFOLK, VA.

Situated on Main Street, the most spacious & beautiful in the whole Borough, and convenient to all the Steam Boats and Public Places, whether of pleasure or business. This extensive establishment has been enlarged and improved. The furniture is new and elegant, and the Parlours and Chambers are furnished in the first style. The House, under its present arrangement, is equal to any, and inferior to none in the United States. The Public Rooms, Chambers and Parlours for private families, are handsomely fitted up and well furnished.

A Reading Room, and a Letter Box for the Post Office, is also attached to this establishment.

STABLES and *CARRIAGE HOUSES* with every appendage necessary for the convenience of the gentleman and the traveller.

All the Stages

will start from this House, and a General Office will be kept on the premises, from whence the numerous stages for the North and South will start.

The convenience, beauty and accommodation of this Establishment, and the premises are acknowledged to be superior to any in the place. The proprietor pledges himself that no exertion on his part shall be wanting to promote the comfort of Guests and Visiters. Thankful for past favours, which he received while at the North, the subscriber confidently hopes, by unremitting attention, to merit a continuance of public patronage.

D. SAINT,
Late Proprietor of Congress Hall, Philadelphia.

Norfolk, March 16. 68 9w.

10 Barrels Tanner's OIL,
Lamp Oil,
50 kegs fresh ground White Lead,
For sale by JOHN HUSKE.

March 24, 1830. 68*tf.*

Sheriff's Sale for Taxes.

ON Monday, the 3d of May next, I will sell, at the Court House in Fayetteville, the following tracts of LAND lying in the Districts of Averasborough, Carver's Creek, Neill's Creek, upper Little River and Buckhorn, or so much thereof as will satisfy the Tax for 1828, and all accruing costs.

Acres.		*Tax.*
200	on Black Mingo, listed by Matthew More, for Jno. Hamilton,	1 76
250	on Black River and elsewhere, by Wallace Mobley,	1 48
200	on Island Plantation, by Mich'l D. King,	2 74
420	on Carver's Creek, by do do do	
50	on head of Cross Creek, by Robert Torry,	1 70
64	on lower Little River, by Catharine Gibson	1 24
540	on Neill's creek, by R. Whittington, for Prudence Avera,	3 05
200	on Dry creek, by Isaac Cofield, for David Gaskin,	1 76
617	on Black river, listed by Jonathan Darden,	3 94
114	in Hockaday's district, by O. Williams for Thos. Gardner,	1 22
15	on Thornton's creek, by Robert Harvil,	1 66
100	Joining Neill Beards, by George Searcy, for Nicholas Prince,	1 38
144½	on Black river, by Jonathan Whittington,	2 15
133⅓	on Black river, by Thomas Young,	2 11
651	on Fish creek, by Mary Cox,	2 14
160	on Fish creek, by Jonathan Holly,	3 15
250	on Cedar creek, by Richard Huckaby, Jr.	2 52
99	on Neill's creek, by John A. Brown, for Richard Jones,	1 19
640	on Marsh branch, by Archibald Jones,	4 63
570	on Hector's creek, by Frederick Seaborn, for William Seaborn,	3 77
185	on Long branch, by do do Dolly Seaborn	2 37
300	on Possom branch, by do do for do do	
121	on Mill creek, by Stephen Senter, for the Heirs of Lewis Seawell,	1 46
120	on Cooper's branch, by Arthur Smith, for Richard Blalock,	2 06

JOHN McLEAN, for
JOHN BLACK, *Sheriff.*

March 18. 67ts.

Leather and Shoe Store,

PERSON STREET,

THREE Doors East of Market Square.

I AM now opening a very extensive assortment of *BOOTS and SHOES*, embracing every variety of kind, and offer them by the case, dozen or retail at prices *less than usual*, for *cash only*.

ALSO,

Sole and Upper Leather,
Skirting and Harness do.
Best Philadelphia Calf Skins,
Lining Skins and Bindings,
Best Cochineal Coach Linings,
Do blue and black do. do.
Black Mor. Skins and Hatter's Linings,
Brushes and Fancy Baskets,

Shoe Thread, Blacking, Trunks, &c. &c.

Also, HATS,

By the case or otherwise.

W. L. HAWLEY.

Fayetteville, October 15. 45tf.

P. S. The MANUFACTURING BUSINESS is carried on extensively, and every pains taken to please our customers. W. L. H.

W. Whitehead,

OFFERS FOR SALE

15 Hhds. good Sugar,
3 ditto. prime Coffee,
40 bags Coffee, some very low priced.
22 hhds Molasses,
70 kegs cut Nails,
50 casks best quality Stone Lime,
20 bbls. Mackerel,
10 boxes window glass, 8 × 10.
8 bbls. green Copperas,
Alum and Liverpool Salt,
A good assortment of Castings,
Iron; American, and English,
Blistered & German Steel,
Cotton bagging and bale rope,
Powder, shot, and Lead,
Alum, Indigo, Madder and Logwood.

February 25, 1830.

☞NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Standard Keeper for the county of Cumberland, gives notice that he has taken the Office on Gillespie street, near D. McColl's Tailor Shop, and nearly opposite the State Bank, where he can at any time be found. The public are hereby notified, that all those using Weights and Measures should apply to him and have them examined according to law—all those failing to do so, will be dealt with as delinquents

ANDERSON CURTIS.

Fayetteville, March 18, 1830. 67tf.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

The Maryland and Virginia Steam Boat Company,

DESIROUS to give all possible despatch to Travellers, have concluded to run a boat from NORFOLK to BALTIMORE, *three times a week*, commencing the 10th instant. A first rate Boat will leave Marden's wharf, Norfolk, for Baltimore, every Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday evening at 6 o'clock; and Bowley's wharf, Baltimore, for Norfolk, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday Morning, at half past 6 o'clock.

The NORFOLK, Capt. *Henderson*, will leave Marsden's wharf, Norfolk, for Richmond, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Morning, at 6 o'clock Returning, will leave Richmond every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday Morning; and Passengers for Baltimore will proceed up the Bay the same Evening, thereby reaching Baltimore on Monday, Thursday, and Saturday Evening, in time for the Philadelphia Boats.

The Norfolk Stage

Leaves FAYETTEVILLE every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 4 o'clock, A. M., connecting each trip with the Steam Boats for Baltimore.

March 18, 1830. 67-5w.

☞The Charleston Courier, South Carolina State Gazette and Georgia Courier will please insert the above for one month, and forward their accounts to Wm. H. Thompson, Norfolk, Va.

REV. MR. BADGER'S ADDRESS.

[The Address from which the following passages are taken, was delivered before the Andover Temperance Society, Feb. 12, 1830. It was prepared, as the reader will see, for the audience before which it was delivered—and not for the public at large. But the circumstances and history of this town are, in their main features, like those of a thousand other places; and the extracts from Mr. B's Address which, in compliance with our request, he has permitted us to make, will be found full of truths that demand attention every where:]—*Journal of Humanity*

The reason why *multitudes* regard the vice of intemperance so lightly, is, that they are not *aware* of its extent—they are not aware of the mischiefs which it occasions to health and reason, property and life. And hence the importance of enlightening the public mind—of searching out facts and reiterating them, until every eye shall see them, in all their bearings, upon time, and upon eternity. Thousands who were a few months since accustomed to take strong drink, have been waked up by the proclamation of these facts to vigorous enterprize in the cause of temperance;—and thousands more *will* come up, cheerfully, to their aid, when they shall see and feel, that this evil practice is making desolate the fair inheritance which our fathers left us—breaking up our domestic quiet and sending into every habitation mourning and woe. *Facts* on this subject *must* be proclaimed.—They are of more value than all the speculations of fancy. And though they may be familiar to some, they must still be proclaimed for the information of the remainder, and for calling forth the energies of all.

The evils under which our land is groaning in consequence of strong drink, is greater than we can estimate; and even the few facts which can be collected to give us any idea of the evils, are such as stagger our credulity.

It has been ascertained by careful examination that a moderate estimate of the ardent spirit consumed in the United States for several years past would fix the amount at 56 *millions of gallons a year*. What a vast quantity of spiritous liquors to be consumed in a single year!—If it were put into barrels of thirty two gallons each, and eight barrels were assigned to a team, it would load 218,250 teams. And if these teams were set in motion, in one continued line, allowing three rods for a team, they would reach 2050 miles,—or 350 miles further than the whole extent of these United States from North to South. And if these barrels were laid in a continued line, side by side so as to touch each other, they would reach 828 miles—372 miles further than from here to the city of Washington;—or their contents, if emptied out, would fill a Canal two feet deep, ten feet wide, and 70 *miles* long,—so that boats of many tons burthen might float in it.—This is not *guess work*. It is sober calculation. If any are disposed to doubt it, let them make the figures for themselves, and they will doubt no longer. What an Amazon of ardent spirit to be turned down men's throats in a single year! It furnishes on an average four gallons and a half to every man, woman, child, and slave.

The money actually paid for this is not less than 28 millions of dollars; the weight of which in silver dollars would be more than 832 tons. And it would take 216 men more than three days to count it, if they counted sixty dollars a minute, and twelve hours a day.

But the money paid for these liquors is but a small part of the expense which they occasion.—The poor that must be supported in consequence—the time wasted—the property squandered, and the other mischiefs occasioned by these liquors, make the cost of them to these United States, not less than 100 millions of dollars annually. It has been estimated much higher than this. But if we err, we choose to err on the side of safety. Let it stand at 100 millions; and you have a sum four times as large as the revenue of the United States.—How would it change the face of this country and contribute to the convenience, prosperity and glory of the nation if it were expended in building roads, bridges, canals and railways—in founding colleges, hospitals and almshouses—in encouraging agriculture, manufactures, commerce and the arts—in instructing the poor—distributing the Bible—and in teaching to millions of benighted men the way of salvation. Deliver us from the single curse of intemperance and we may do all these things, with a liberal hand, and from year to year, and still have an overflowing treasury.

But you cannot measure the evils of intemperance by gallons, nor tell the cost of it in silver and gold

Thirty thousand *die*, annually, the death of the drunkard.

One hundred and fifty thousand *paupers*, or more than two thirds of those who are carried to our poor houses annually, are made pennyless by the use of intoxicating drinks.

The last report of the Prison Discipline Society tells us that 50,000 are annually imprisoned for debt in consequence of the use of ardent spirit. And that of the 135,000 criminals committed to our prisons in a single year, 95,750 were excited to the commisssion of their crimes by spiritous liquors.

Now let us put these few particulars together.—Thirty thousand die outright from excessive drinking; 150,000 made paupers; 50,000 imprisoned for debt; and 93,750 imprisoned for crime. The sum of these is 323,750:—a number equal to one half the population of this State, the use of intoxicating liquors sends annually to the poor-house, the prison and the grave!

If there be a man present, who still continues his morning and evening dram, I will take the liberty to beg of him one favor,—and that is to stop, after he has prepared his next dram, and consider, that just that thing which he is doing, consigns annually 323,750 of your countrymen to the poor-house, the prison and the grave—and costs the nation $100,000,000; and that is not half the evil it does.

You will perceive that in estimating the evils of intemperance, I have touched only upon a few simple facts, and that these facts form only here and there a small item in the great inventory of woes which the drunkard brings upon himself and upon the community.

We can tell the number of gallons which it consumes—the number of deaths and imprisonments which it occasions. But how shall we estimate the squandering of property—the waste of time—the loss of reputation—the alienation of natural affection—griefs and sorrows and broken hearts—the ruin of parents and the ruin of their offspring.—*These* woes we can see, hear and feel, but we cannot *measure* them. They are *so* great, that we cannot tell *how* great they are. But could we measure them and set down their amount—could we follow every hogshead of spirit into every family where it enters—could we tell you how many blows it strikes, how much blood it sheds, how many profane and angry words it utters, how many tears it starts, how many hearts it breaks, and how many broken hearts it wrings with agony;—could we tell you all this, we should tell you only the beginning of sorrows. For this awful sin skills beyond the tomb?

But perhaps some may say that these facts are collected from abroad, and that although they may apply to some parts of our country, or possibly to the country at large, they cannot be strictly true in their application to us. It cannot be that we are suffering our proportion of the evils which have been enumerated.

Let us, then, turn our attention a few moments to the place in which we dwell. And what quantity of ardent spirit do you *think* is sold here?—From facts furnished by our retailers, and from the best estimate we are able to make, we feel that we speak quite within limits, when we say there were sold in 1826, within what was then called the South Parish of Andover, 20,809 gallons. The population of what is now the South and West Parishes probably does not exceed 3,000. Dividing these 20,809 gallons among these three thousand inhabitants, and you have nearly 7 gallons for every man, woman, and child!

Now, *who drank all this?*—There were a great many children that did not drink seven gallons, nor one gallon, nor one quart. And there were a great many other individuals that did not drink seven gallons, nor one gallon. Consequently somebody must have drank a great deal more than seven gallons.—Can you tell me of a man that drank, one day with another, a gill a day? *That* man drank *eleven* gallons of it. Can you tell me of a man that drank one day with another, two gills a day? That man drank *twenty-two* gallons of it. Can you tell me of a man that drank, one day with another, a pint a day? That man drank *forty five* gallons of it.—I have often heard it said, that there are many men who will drink a quart a day, the year round. I know not whether it be true. I have been disposed to doubt it. But if it *be* true, and you had such a man here, that man drank more than *ninety* gallons of it.

But 20,809 gallons is much more than our proportion of the 56 millions which, it is estimated, are drank in the United States. That quantity furnishes only 4¼ gallons to each individual. The amount sold here furnishes seven. So that either the estimate for the country at large is much too small, or else we are much larger drinkers than the rest of them are. Take which side you please of this dilemma, and the prospect is gloomy. If we drank no more than the rest, the estimate for the country at large should be 83 millions, instead of 56—and the string of teams which could carry it must be lengthened out several hundreds of miles, and the canal which would contain it must be made longer and deeper, and wider or else it would overflow. If we *do* drink so much more than the rest, then, beyond all question, we have great need of Temperance Societies. And if any man by joining them shall prevent 90 gallons of spiritous liquors from going down his own throat or the throat of his neighbor, he will never regret the deed.

The cost of these liquors to those who consumed them, putting all the different kinds together, cannot be less than 50 cents a gallon. Twenty thousand eight hundred and nine gallons then, at 50 cents a gallon, gives you $10,404 50, expended among a population of 3,000, in a single year, for spiritous liquors;—equal to a tax of $3 46 upon every man, woman, and child in the two parishes. This tax upon some large families would be no small sum. And yet there are many individuals, no doubt, who have paid a greater sum, than any one family would pay if this tax were actually levied upon all its members.

But the amount paid for this article is not the whole expense of it. If we reckon the mischiefs which it occasioned, at the same rate as are reckoned the mischiefs of the 56 millions consumed throughout the country that is, if we reckon the property wasted—the time lost, and lives destroyed, and other expenses incurred in consequence of the consumption if it, we shall have the cost of them at $37,000,—that is, the people of these two parishes were $37,000 poorer at the end of the year 1826, than they would have been, if all the spirits which they turned down their throats, had been turned into the Shawshin.

In ten years the amount paid for ardent spirit, at this rate, would $104,040. In thirty years the quantity consumed would be 624,270 gallons, and the cost of it would be $312,135; and the amount paid for it, and lost by it, would be, $1,110,000. I am speaking now, of *our own town*, and of that part of it in which we dwell, and which contains not more than three thousand inhabitants.

If any are disposed to question these statements, let them make the figures for themselves; or if they think the mischiefs which strong drink occasions are overrated, let them look round upon those who use it—count up the time that is spent in idleness, and the property that is squandered away, by individuals when partially intoxicated;—add to this the days of sickness and the footing of the Doctor's bill—reckon up the estates which have been run out—been sold at public auction—passed into the hands of others and left their former possessors poor, and you will have a large amount to be added to the sum which purchased all these calamities.

These estates *have* been looked over, by men who have been upon the ground and have thus seen them pass from one owner to another—men in whose judgment you have the highest confidence, and they are able to *recollect* estates in this town which have been lost since 1811, in consequence of their owners becoming intemperate, to the amount of $90,600; and portions of estates which have been lost in the same way to the amount of $30,000 more. Estates in this town to the amount of $120,000 lost since 1811 in consequence of their owners becoming intemperate men!

The number of paupers made here, by strong drink corresponds very nearly with the estimate which is made for the country at large. A committee appointed to investigate this subject, say that two thirds of all who are supported at our almshouse are made poor by the intemperate use of spiritous liquors, and that the same proportion of those who receive aid out of the almshouse are necessitated to ask that aid from the same cause. And could we trace out the many cases of pauperism among us, where the iniquities of the fathers are visited upon the children unto the third and fourth generation, we should be convinced that the amount of pauperism ascribed to intoxicating drink had never been exaggerated.

Whether we have had our proportion of the 30,000 deaths occasioned by intemperance, we are not able accurately to say, because no record has been kept. But this much we are able to say; that individuals by looking over these two parishes for the last 17 years can recollect 66 deaths which have been occasioned directly by the intemperate use of ardent spirit, besides a great number of cases where the disease has been aggravated and the dissolution hastened from the same cause. Had an accurate account been kept for these 17 years, we should no doubt have seen, that our proportion of the 30,000 had died the drunkard's death.—And the persons who have thus been hurried to the grave from among us; were almost without exception possessed of strong and vigorous constitutions. They were not weak men, who seemed, by nature, destined to an early grave.—They had a fairer prospect of long life, before they drank the poisonous bowl, than almost any in the community. Very few of them lived beyond the age of 40. They were cut down just at that period, when man attains his full maturity, and is qualified to do most for his fellow men and for his God. It is reasonable to suppose, that these individuals, had they been temperate men; might have lived, upon an average, each 20 years longer. Here then you have 1,200 years of human life bartered away by your friends and neighbors for—what?—For that which extinguishes not the life of the body *only*, but the life of the *soul*.

Besides these 66 deaths, there have been within the same 17 years, 48 cases of that woful disease denominated by physicians *delirium tremens*.

Ardent spirit occasions daily woes to the *church* of God, which every humble disciple should deprecate in sackcloth and ashes. The members of *this* church feel that these woes are heavy. Since 1814, 8 have been excommunicated from her fellowship, 7 of them for the sin of intemperance. And a large number of the cases of discipline where satisfaction has been made to the church, have originated in the same sin. And what one sin fixes more prominently upon this church *now*, and what occasions more reproach from the world, and keeps back more souls from the kingdom of Heaven, than the sin of intemperance? No one! It is a melancoly truth, but it must be told.

We have reason to believe that more has been done in this palce the last year to promote the cause of temperance, than in any former year. During the year two societies have been formed for the same object. One of them numbers 181 members, sixty of whom are men who are heads of families. The other contains between 50 and 60 *young men*, whose good influence, we trust, will be felt in making this town what their fathers might have made it, had *they* associated themselves at this early age, in ths cause of Temperance. Besides these societies, there are *many* who have come fully into the principles upon which the Societies are acting, and whom we hope soon to have the pleasure of reckoning among our number.

Another encouragement to us is, that the amount of spirit consumed in these two parishes, the last year, is 8,575 gallons less, than in 1826, although our population has been gradually increasing. The expense saved therefore is $4,287, besides all the poverty and wretchedness which these 8,575 gallons would have occasioned. The amount consumed in 1826, was 20,809 gallons—in 1829, 12,234. We have not much, however, to boast. The 12,234 gallons consumed last year, are nearly our proportion of the 56 millions, which, it is estimated, are consumed in the U. S. They would furnish on an average, four gallons, to every living soul among us. So that after all our exertions, we are still in the same perdition with our countrymen; and all the arguments for abandoning strong drink and forming temperance associations, which apply to our country at large, still apply to us, and with undiminished power. *The great work of reformation is but just begun.*

Masonic.—In Alexandria, (D. C.) on the 29th ult., the corner stone of a new Methodist Church was laid by the Masonic Brethren of the District. After the ceremonies were performed, they proceeded in a body to the wharf, where the steam boat Columbia was in readiness to convey them, together with a great number of citizens of the adjacent towns, to Mount Vernon. When they were landed, they marched to the tomb of Washington; and, after surrounding it, an appropriate prayer and address were delivered by the chaplain and the grand orator of the fraternity, setting forth as an example worthy of all reverence, him who lay humbled in the tomb on which they stood; and observed, in all probability it would be the last time they would have an opportunity of visiting the place, to pay a tribute of respect around the sepulchre in which the father of the country had lain for thirty winters. They then visited the family residence, where the kindest attention was paid them by the family. At 8 o'clock, P. M. they embarked, and proceeded homeward, deeply impressed and highly gratified.

The installation of the Hon. Edward Livingston, and the Hon Joel R. Poinsett, as the first and second officers of the General Masonic Chapter of the United States, took place pursuant to appointment, at the Masonic Hall in this city, on Saturday evening last, in the presence, we understand, of a large assemblage of the Brotherhood from different parts of the Union, as well as those resident. Some further account of the ceremony will be given, we are informed, embracing the Addresses delivered on the occasion, by the distinguished citizens on whom the offices were conferred.

Nat. Intelligencer.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

Monday, March 29.

Mr. SMITH, of Maryland, made the following report:

The Committee on Finance, to which was referred a resolution of the 30th December, 1829, directing the Committee to inquire into the expediency of establishing an uniform National Currency for the United States, and to report thereon to the Senate, report:

That nothing short of the imperative order of the Senate could induce the committee to enter on a subject so surrounded with difficulty. They undertake it with diffidence and a distrust of their capacity to elucidate a subject that has engaged many nations, and the pens of the ablest writers, without, as yet, coming to any definite conclusion. It still remains to be determined, What is the soundest and most uniform currency? One nation assumes one system, another a different plan. In one nation, a plan is devised, and succeeds for a time by prudent and restrictive emissions Elated with success, larger and more extensive emissions are risqued; a rapid nominal rise of all property takes place; the people are not aware that such nominal rise is the effect of depreciation; the bubble bursts, and ruin to the unsuspecting, is the consequence. All history shows such a result in several nations, and particularly in that of the United States. The committee, engaged on a variety of subjects, cannot devote so much time on the resolution as the mover must believe would be necessary to develope fully the question before them, to wit: A sound and uniform National Currency. Presuming, from the tenor of the resolution, that the uniform National Currency proposed, must be prepared by the National Government, circulated under its authority, and maintained by its credit, the committee have complied with the instruction of the Senate, by endeavoting to devise some plan, through which the agency of the Government, in such a measure, could be safe, or useful, but, after giving to it all the consideration they could bestow, their reflections have resulted in a belief that any such measure must resolve itself, at last, into a mere system of paper money, issued by the Government. The resort to the issue of a paper money has been often the desperate expedient of the wants of a nation. It has then found its jurisdiction only in the necessity which created it; yet such are its inevitable evils, that every prudent Government has, the moment its pressing exigencies permitted, returned to the only safe basis of a circulating medium, the precious metals, and the private credits attached to the use of them. Such were the experiments of the Government of the United States during its two wars; such its immediate abandonment of them at the return of peace. But, in the present condition of the Treasury of the United States, with a revenue far beyond its wants, with a debt almost nominal, and hastening to its entire extinguishment, such a measure is not needed by the interests of the Government, nor is there the slightest indication of its being demanded by the wants of the country. Of such an issue of paper money, the Executive at Washington would be the natural fountain. The agents of the Executive, the natural channels. The individuals, and corporations, and States, who borrowed it, must become debtors to the Government; and the inevitable consequence would be, the creation of a moneyed engine of direct dependence on the officers of Government, at variance with the whole scheme of our institutions. The limit to which this currency should be issued, the persons to whom it would be lent, the securities taken for its repayment, the places where it should be redeemed, involve great complication and great hazard, regarding it merely in a financial point of view, while, on more enlarged considerations of political expediency, the objections to it are, in the opinion of the committee, insuperable and fatal.

Believing such a scheme to be impracticable, the committee were consoled with the reflection that it is *unnecessary*, as they are satisfied that the country is in the enjoyment of an uniform National Currency, not only sound and uniform in itself, and perfectly adapted to all the purposes of the Government and the community, but more sound and uniform than that possessed by any other conntry. The importance of this truth, will justify the Committee in stating some details to establish it.

The currency of the United States, the only legal currency, is gold and silver. All debts to the Government, and all debts to individuals, being received in that medium, and in no other. As, however, the amount of coin requisite for these purposes would be unmanageable and inconvenient, the United States, like other commercial countries, have adopted the system of making credit supply many of the cases of coin; and numerous banking companies have been established, issuing notes, promising to pay on demand gold and silver. The Government of the United States has established one of a similar character; and for the convenience of the community, the public revenue is collected in gold and silver, the notes of the Bank of the United States, and the notes of such solvent State Banks as the Bank of the United States and its branches will receive as cash.

The currency, therefore, of the United States, in its relation to the Government of the United States, consists of gold and silver, and of notes equivalent to gold and silver. And the inquiry which naturally presents itself, is, whether this mixed mass of currency is sound and uniform for all the practical purposes of the Government and the trade of the Union. That it is so, will appear from the following facts:

1st. The Government receives its revenue from—

343 Custom Houses,
42 Land Offices,
8004 Post Offices,
134 Receivers of Internal Revenue,
37 Marshals,
33 Clerks of Courts.

These with other receiving officers, which need not be specified, compose an aggregate of more than 9,000 persons, dispersed through the whole of the Union, who collect the public revenue. From these persons, the Government has, for the ten years preceding the 1st of January, 1830, received $230,068,855 17. This sum has been collected in every section of this widely extended country. It has been disbursed at other points, many thousand miles distant from the places where it was collected; and yet it has been so collected and distributed, without the loss, as far as the committee can learn, of a single dollar, and without the expense of a single dollar to the Government. That a currency, by which the Government has been thus enabled to collect and transfer such an amount of revenue to pay its Army and Navy, and all its expenses, and the national debt, is unsafe and unsound, cannot readily be believed: for there can be surer test of its sufficiency, than the simple fact that every dollar, received in the form of a bank note, in the remotest parts of the interior, is, without charge, converted into a silver dollar, at every one of the vast number of places where the service of the Government requires its disbursement. The Secretary of the Treasury, in his report of the 6th of December, 1828, declares that, during the four years preceding, the receipts of the Government had amounted to more than ninety-seven millions of dollars, and that "all payments on account of the public debt, whether for interest or principal; all on account of pensions; all for the civil list; for the army; for the navy; or for whatever purpose wanted, in any part of the Union, have been punctually met." The same officer states, that "it is the preservation of a good currency that can alone impart stability to property, and prevent those fluctuations in its value, hurtful alike to individuals, and to national wealth. This advantage, the *Bank has secured to the* community, by confining within prudent limits its issues of paper, &c. &c.

2d. If this currency is thus sound and uniform for the government, it is not less so to the community. The basis of all good currency, should be the precious metals, gold and silver; and in a mixed currency of paper circulating with gold or silver, and convertible into it, the great object to be attained is, that the paper should always be equal to gold or silver; that is, it should always be exchangeable for gold or silver. Such a currency is perfect, uniting the convenience of a portable material with the safety of a metallic medium. Now it cannot be doubted, that throughout this whole country, the circulating bank notes are equal to specie, and convertible into specie. There may be, and probably are, exceptions; because among banks, as among men, there are some who make a show of unreal strength. But it is a fact, so familiar to the experience of every citizen in the community, as to be undeniable, that, in all the Atlantic and commercial cities, and generally speaking, throughout the whole country, the notes of the State banks are equal to gold or silver. The committee do not mean to say that there may not be too many banks, or that insolvencies do not occasionally occur among them; but as every bank which desires to maintain its character, must be ready to make settlements with the Bank of the United States, as the agent of the Government, or be immediately discredited, and must therefore keep its notes equal to gold or silver, there can be little danger to the commmunity, while the issues of the banks are restrained from running to excess, by the salutary control of the Bank of the United States, whose own circulation is extremely moderate, compared with the amount of its capital. Accordingly, the fact is, that the general credit of the banks is good, and that their paper is always convertible into gold or silver, and for all local purposes forms a local currency equivalent to gold and silver. There is, however, superadded to this currency, a general currency more known, more trusted, and more valuable than the local currency, which is employed in the exchanges between different parts of the country. These are the notes of the national bank. These notes are receivable for the Government, by the 9,000 receivers, scattered throughout every part of the country *They are in fact, in the course of business, paid in gold or silver though they are not legally or necessarily so paid, by the branches of the bank in every section of the Union.* In all commercial places they are received, in all transactions, without any reduction in value and never, under any circumstances, does the paper, from the remotest branches, vary beyond a quarter of one per cent. in its actual exchange for silver. Here then, is a currency as safe as silver; more convenient, and more valuable, than silver, which, through the whole Western and Southern and interior parts of the Union is eagerly sought in exchange for silver; which, in those sections, often bears a premium paid in silver, which is throughout the Union equal to silver in payment to the Government, and payments to individuals in business; and with which, whenever silver is needed in any part of the country, will command it, without the charge of the slightest fraction of a per centage. By means of this currency, funds are transmitted at an expense less than in any other country. In no other country can a merchant do what every citizen of the United States can do—deposite, for instance, his silver at St. Louis, or Nashville, or New Orleans, and receive notes which he can carry with him 1,000 or 1,500 miles, to the Atlantic cities, and receive for them an equivalent amount of silver, without any expense whatever; and in no possible event, an expense beyond a quarter of one per cent. If, however, a citizen does not wish to incur the anxiety of carrying these notes with him, or to run the hazard of the mail, he may, instead of them, receive a draft, payable to himself or his agent alone, so as to ensure the receipt of an equal amount, at an expense of not one-half, and often not one fourth of the actual cost of carrying the silver. The owner of funds, for instance, at St. Louis or Nashville, can transfer them to Philadelphia for one half per cent.; from New Orleans, generally, without any charge at all—at most, one-half per cent.; from Mobile, from par to one-half per cent.; from Savannah, at one-half per cent; and from Charleston, at from par to one quarter per cent.

This seems to present a state of currency approaching as near to perfection as could be desired: for here is a currency issued at twenty-four different parts of the Union, obtainable by any citizen who has money or credit. When in his possession, it is equivalent to silver in all his dealings with all the 9000 agents of the Government, throughout the Union. In all his dealings, with the interior, it is better than silver; in all his dealings with the commmercial cities, equal to silver; and if, for any purpose, he desires the silver with which he bought it, it is at his disposal, almost universally, without any diminution, and never more than a diminution, of one quarter per cent. It is not easy to imagine, it is scarcely necessary to desire, any currency better than this.

It is not among its least advantages, that it bears a proper relation to the real business and exchanges of the country; being issued only to those whose credit entitles them to it, increasing with the wants of the active operations of society, and diminishing, as these subside, into comparative inactivity; while it is the radical vice of all Government paper to be issued without regard to the business of the community, and to be governed wholly by considerations of convenience to the Government.

After escaping so recently from the degredation of a depreciated paper currency, the committee would abstain from every thing which might, however remotely, revive it. The period is not remote when, in the language of the late Secretary of the Treasury, the country was oppressed by a "currency without any basis of coin, or other effective check, and of no value, as a medium of remittance or exchange, beyond the jurisdiction of the State whence it had been issued—a currency that not unfrequently imposed upon the Treasury the necessity of meeting, by extravagant premiums, the mere act of transferring the revenue, collected at one point, to defray unavoidable expense at another." It is still within the recollection of the Senate, when, at the seat of Government itself, specie could only be had at 20 or 22 per cent. in exchange for the bank paper promises to pay specie; that for bank notes of Baltimore 2 per cent. were paid; for those of Philadelphia, 6 to 7 per cent; for those of New York, 15 to 16 per cent.; and for those of Boston, 20 to 22 per cent.; ruinous inequalities, which have now happily disappeared.

3d. The soundness of the currency may be further illustrated by the present condition of the foreign exchanges.

Exchange on England is, at the present moment, more than 1 per cent. under par; that is, more than one per cent. in favor of the United States. This being the real fact, disguised by the common forms of quoting exchange on England at between 8 and 9 per cent. premium.

It would lead the committee too far from its present purpose to explain, that the original estimate of the American dollar, as being worth four shillings and sixpence, and that, therefore, the English pound sterling is worth $4 44, is wholly erroneous, and occasions a constant misapprehension of the real state of our intercourse with Great Britain. The Spanish dollar has not, for a century, been worth four and sixpence: the American dollar never was; and whatever artificial value we may assign to our coins, is wholly unavailing to them in the crucibles of London or Paris. According to the latest accounts from London, at the close of December last, the Spanish dollar, instead of being worth four shillings and sixpence, or 54 pence, was worth only 49½ pence; the American dollar at least one fourth per cent. less; so that, to produce one hundred times four and sixpence, it would be necessary to send to England, not 100 dollars, but 109 6¼ Spanish Dollars, or 109 25 of the United States' dollar. If to this be added the expenses and charges of sending the money and converting it into English gold, it will cost 111; so that 111 is, at this moment the real par of exchange between the United States and England. If, therefore, a bill at sight can be procured for less than this sum, or a bill at sixty days for one per cent. less, say 110 per cent. it is cheaper than sending silver; that is to say: he who has silver to send to England can purchase a bill on London for a greater amount than he would get if he shipped the the silver itself, and of course exchange would be in favor of the United Statese against England. Now, such bills can be bought at a less rate, by more than one per cent. in every city in the United States.

The fact is conclusive as to the State of the currency. If the bank notes of the country were not equal to specie, specie would be at a premium, which it no where is at present. If the currency were unsound, more must be paid of that currency in order to produce an equal amount of coin in another country, where these bank notes do not circulate. But if, as is the case at present, the bank notes are convertible in to specie: if you can buy with bank notes as much as you can buy with silver; and if, in the transactions of the country abroad, the merchants, who, if the notes were not equal to coin, would go to the bank and ship the coin can pay as much debt in foreign countries with the notes as by sending the coin? there seems nothing wanting to complete the evidence of the soundness and uniformity of the currency.

On the whole, the committee are of opinion that the present state of the currency is safe for the community, and eminently useful to the Government, that, for some years past, it has been improving by the infusion into the circulating medium of a larger portion of coin, and the substitution of the paper of more solvent banks in lieu of those of inferior credit; and that, if left to the progress of existing laws and institutions, the partial inconveniences, which still remain, of the paper currency of the last war, will be wholly and insensibly remedied. Under these circumstances, they deem it prudent to abstain from all legislation; to abide by the practical good which the country enjoys, and to put nothing to hazard by doubtful experiments.

The committee submit for the information of the Senate, certain questions propounded to the President of the Bank of the United States, together with his answers thereto, and a document furnished by that officer, showing the rates of exhange at which drafts are drawn by the Bank of the United States and its offices of discount and deposite; and asked to be discharged from the further consderation of the subject.

Questions submitted to the President of the Bank of the United States, with his answers.

Question 1. When the Bank went into operation, was not Philadelphia paper ten per cent. worse than Boston, and that much better than Baltimore?

Answer. *Philadelphia paper was 17 per cent. worse than Boston paper—9 to 9½ worse than New York paper—4½ better than Baltimore.*

Q. Were not the State Banks indebted to the Government in large sums, which they could not have paid in sound currency? If so, to what amount?—And did not the bank in many instances assume those debts, and pay them in sound currency? (if so, to what amount?) and indulge those Banks until it was convenient for them to pay? and did not the Bank lose money by such indulgence?

A. In the year 1817 and 1818, the Government transferred to the Bank at Philadelphia, from the State institutions, $7,472,4 9 87, which was cashed, and $3,336,691 67 of special deposite, to be collected by the bank, making $10,809,111 54. The loss sustained by the bank, I cannot estimate. I should willingly compromise for a loss of only $200,000.

Q. 3. Has the bank at any time oppressed any of the State banks?

A. Never. There are very few banks which might not have been destroyed by an exertion of the power of the bank None have ever been injured. Many have been saved. And more have been, and are constantly relieved, when it is found that they are solvent, but are suffering under temporary difficulty.

Q. 4. When a State bank becomes indebted to the bank to an improper extent, what course do you pursue? Do you let them go beyoud a certain amount, and what is that amount?

A. The great object is to keep the State Banks within proper limits; to make them shape their business according to their means. For this purpose they are called upon to settle; never forced to pay specie, if it can be avoided, but payment is taken in their bills of exchange, or suffered to lie occasionally until the Bank can turn round; no amount of debt is fixed, because the principle we wish to establish is, that every Bank should always be ready to provide for its notes.

Q. 5. If you give drafts on any of the branches, or from one branch on another, or on the mother bank, what is the commission charged?

A. The charge for drafts is less than the transportation of specie. I send a detailed statement on this point.

Q. 6. Do you, and at every branch, pay specie on demand? Has there ever been a refusal?

A. Never.

Q. 7. Can you state whether specie is more or less abundant in the U. States at present, that at any former period?

A. At the pesent moment, I think specie is more abundant than usual. It comes in as usual. And the state of the exchanges with Europe is such, that it is cheaper to buy bills than to ship coin. The Bank had, on the first instant, $7,608,000, which is more than it has had for nine years past.

Q. 8. When the debt is annually paid off to foreigners, do they remit in specie or bills of exchange? Do you supply the means in either way?

A. When foreigners are paid off, a part is remitted in other stocks, a part goes in bills, a considerable portion of which are bills of the Bank. Specie is never resorted to unless the bill market is so high as to make that mode of remitance cheaper.

Q. 9. Since you commenced the purchase and sale of bills of exchange, has the rate varied; if so, to what extent?

A. The operations of the Bank in exchanges has had the effect of preventing the great fluctuations to which they were previously liable.

Q. 10. What is the reason that exchange on England continues above what was formerly considered the par, that is, the dollar valued at 4s. 6d. sterling? Is it that the intrinsic value of the dollar has been found to be less than 4s 6d.? If so, what is that intrinsic value?

A. The reason is, that we choose to call our dollar 4s. 6d. when it never has been worth four and six pence, and of course, when it goes abroad, it is estimated, not by the name we give it, but according to its real value.

[The tabular statement which accompanied this report is omitted. It shews the rate of premium demanded upon exchange, by the Bank of U. States, to be exceedingly small.]

Monday, April 5.

Mr. Holmes snbmitted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Postmaster General be directed to inform the Senate whether any money has been paid by him to the present printer for Congress *in advance* for work *to be done*, and if so, how much, when, why, and under what circumstances.

Resolved, That the Postmaster General be directed to inform the Senate whether any change has been made by him in the contract for carrying the mail between Georgetown and Charleston, South Carolina, and if so, why, what the charge is, and what the additional expense; and also the same information in regard to the contract for carrying the mail between Fayetteville, North Carolina, and Camden South Carolina.

Resolved, That the Postmaster General be directrected to inform the Senate whether any change has been made by him, in the mode of carrying the mail between Mobile and New Orleans, and if so, what time has been gained and what is the additional expense, and also in what other cases he has made additional compensation to contractors, how much and for what reason in such cases.

Resolved, That the Postmaster General be directed to inform the Senate, in what newspapers he has published the advertisements for contracts to carry the mails, how long those publications have continued, whether they have been made in daily, tri-weekly, or bi-weekly papers at the same time, and what is the expense of such publications.

Resolved, That the Postmaster General be directed to inform the Senate whether any, and if any, what, additional clerks have been employed by him, what is the additional expense, and why it has become necessary.

Resolved, That the Postmaster General be directed to inform the Senate what sums have been expended by him in alterations and repairs, and for furniture for the Department, designating the alterations and repairs, and distinguishing between these and the furniture.

Resolved, That the Postmaster General be directed to inform the Senate of the number of and name of the agents employed by his Department, where they reside, what are their employments and compensation

Resolved, That the Postmaster General be direct ed to inform the Senate whether, under any contracts for carrying the mail by *stage*, he has permitted it to be carried any part of the time on horseback, specifying the cases and giving the reason.

Resolved, That the Postmaster General be directed to inform the Senate whether any of his contracts have been given to men incompetent to perform them, and if so, how it has happened—whether any useless routes have been put in operation, and run on the same roads with established mails, and if so, why—whether any mails have been turned from the directions established by Congress, and directed to different points, and if so, for what cause, specifying the cases and reasons.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, April 5.

The House resumed the consideration of the following resolution reported by Mr. Bates, from the Committee on Military Pensions, on the 8th of January last:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Pensions be instructed, agreeably to the President's recommendation, in his message of the 6th December last, to review the pension law, for the purpose of extending its benfits to the every soldier who aided in establishing our liberties, and who is unable to maintain himself in comfort: and to report to the House a bill for that purpose: *and also, that said Committee be further instructed, agreeably to said recommendation, to report a bill for the relief of all those who were, during the last war, disabled from supporting themselves by manual labor.*

Mr. Williams moved to amend the resolution by striking out the clause in *italic*, expressing his willingness to provide for those who served in the Revolution, but not for those of the late war.

Mr. J. W. Taylor expressed his sentiments in favor of the motion to amend, and gave an estimate of the number of soldiers of the late war already on the pension list, together with some reasons which induced him to feel an indisposition to extend the provisions of this resolution in relation to that class.

The question was then taken on Mr. Williams' amendment, and decided in the affirmative, 145 to 29.

APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. Barringer moved to strike out the appropriation of 40,000 dollars for procuring a gradual supply of brimstone and saltpetre, to be laid up in the Government storehouses. He was opposed to the policy of laying up large supplies of the raw materials for the manufacture of gunpowder, because this article itself could always be procured on good terms when it should be required, without being provided for now, when there was no prospect of its being wanted, and because, if the raw materials were laid up by the Government, they would, if they should become necessary, have to go into the hands of the manufacturers at last, unless the Government proposed also to erect powder mills. This appropriation he thought was the beginning of a system which he disapproved of for several reasons, which he stated.

The item was then stricken out by a large majority.

THE FAITHFUL SERVANT OF LAFAYETTE.

James Fayette, (a man of colour) the venerable and respected servant of our nation's benefactor, the great and good Lafayette, has arrived here from his residence in New Kent County, and proposes to remain 8 or 10 days, previous to his departure for Baltimore, Philadelphia, &c. He bears an original certificate given him by Gen. *La Fayette*, testifying in strong terms, that he rendered "*essential services to the cause of our country, in the Virginia Campaign of* 1781, *which resulted in the capture of Cornwallis' army at York.*" Among these services it is recited, that he several times "penetrated the Enemy's Camp—industriously collected and most faithfully delivered intelligences of benefit to the public service—and that he properly acquitted himself with some important commissions which he confided to him." The genuineness of this certificate is attested by the late President John Q. Adams, at Washington, Dec. 11th, 1824, when in attendance there to take leave of the "Nation's Guest."

Many by whom he is held in high estimation, having expressed a desire to possess a copy of this *honorable testimonial of character and valuable service*, from the old General to his faithful Revolutionary attendant, he is about to have engravings struck for the purpose—and, to make it tributary to the comfort of his declining years, is collecting subscribers to it, in which we wish him every success. Such a testimony from such a source, is a rich legacy to the holder, and in our judgement a legitimate source of revenue to the veteran who has so faithfully earned it.—*Norfolk Beacon.*

A flowery illustration.—The Editor of the United States Gazette in pouring forth his indignation upon some scoundrel who had stolen a favorite plant, says, the thief ought to be confined for life in the centre of a thorn bush and fed upon Dragon's root boiled in Spirits of Turpentine—A fellow that would steal a valuable flower from a garden opened only to please the public, would rob his father of his grey hairs to make strings for a fiddle bow. Give us Mr. Chandler yet, for new ideas, and a horticultural fancy. This beats his appendix to our pumpkin vine.—*Camden Journal.*

The Washington Correspondent of the York *Journal of Commerce* speaks thus of a Southern Senator.

"I heard Mr. Livingston, of Louisiana, in the debate [on Mr. Foot's resolution] with much satisfaction. He is a model of dignity and decorum in the Senate. You will be delighted with his views. He is entirely on the side of Webster in relation to the policy to be pursued in the disposal of the public lands, and most emphatically and decisively so, in relation to the rights of the states. He collated the argument of Mr. Webster, and the argument of Mr. Hayne, in the most respectful manner to both; but taking ground positively against the latter, on the question of the supremacy of the laws of the United States, and of the power of the Supreme Court alone to pass upon their constitutionality. Mr. Livingston manfully asserts the power of Congress to aid by subscription or even by donation of the national treasure, in the construction of roads and canals, and to execute a system of internal improvement. At the same time he denounced most vehemently the tariff. On the whole I esteem Mr. Livingston a ripe and liberal statesman, and I wish we had a few more such in the Senate."

From the Turf Register No. 7.

Breaking Horses.—[A gentleman known to us as one of the best judges and managers of horses in the state, gives the following concise description of his mode of breaking.]

January 18, 1830.

MR. EDITOR:—I have pursued for many years the following plan for breaking colts: The colt is taken between three and four years old, generally, a muzzle bit is put on, with two reins, a broad girth or cingle is buckled round the animal, a crupper attached to the surcingle; and the colt checked or reined up, as a horse should be in a carriage. He is then turned into a lot or yard for several hours, for several days in succession. This tames and subdues them greatly in a very short time. About the fourth day the animal is led to a field, where there is light plough to be done, and attached to a plough by the side of a gentle true horse; the colt driven up and down by a careful and resolute hand, and another at the stilts of the plough; the plough is not at first permitted to enter the ground, but after walking a short time it is gradually entered, and the animal is by degrees accustomed to the draught. When symptoms of fatigue are manifested it is taken out and led to the stable. A few spells of work in this way, the colt after being taken from the plough will then be *mounted* without difficulty and led home to the Stable. I have broken many without the least degree of difficulty, and having to lead them five minutes.

The advantages of the method are the following:—the animal completely mastered before being backed, which saves much trouble; the crupper being put on at first prevents them from being too sensitive about the tail, when you want to put on the harness for driving in a carriage, and are near so likely to kick from that circumstance. They are accustomed to be reined in from the first; and since I have adopted this plan I have never had a horse rear when mounted on his back, to throw himself on his head and throw slobber in my face. I have ploughed horses highly *after* the above system, when designed exclusively for the saddle, and have never had cause to regret it. But when they are intended for the carriage, it is best to proceed as above before they are backed. In two instances they have not been handled till after three years old; but were then very difficult to break. If the colt evinces a vicious disposition, and is disposed to kick, it is advisable to put on gear with breeching, and let that be worn for several hours, some days before putting it to the ploughs. It can do no harm if it kicked, and may be till perfectly accustomed to the breeching as I experienced on one occasion. I have yet failed to break horses to harness, in a single instance, according to the above plan; although several have been afterwards spoiled by being placed in bad hands.

Old Age.—The Chambersburg Repository gives an account of a man, named [illegible] Hill, living in that vicinity, who, from the best information that can be obtained from himself and others, is between 120 and [illegible] years of age. He served George the [illegible] and III, as a soldier—the latter for a time, in this country under General Bouquet, and was considered too old for a soldier when our revolutionary war broke out! He enjoys pretty good health at present, and appears likely yet to have several years in store.

Change About.—The use of steam has brought about a singular change in the application of mechanical power:—we now *sails on land* and *wheels on water.*

Cheap Antidote.—There is not a house in the country that does not contain a certain remedy for poisoning, if instantly administered. It is nothing more than two spoonsful of made mustard, mixed in warm water. It acts as an instantaneous emetic. Making this simple antidote known, may be the means of saving many a fellow-creature from an untimely death.

Forgery of Bank Notes.—The Richmond *Compiler* says: We have seen a letter from Fincastle, [Botetourt County, Va.] of the 31st of march, which says, "We have committed to jail, for trial, a fellow calling himself Samuel Davis Spencer for forgery. More than $3,000, of base paper on the Bank of Virginia and the Farmers' Bank was found in his saddle bags, with ink and plates.—He was arrested by the exertions of James Harvey without warrant, and at a considerable risk—the fellow being armed with pistol and dirk"—The writer suggests whether policy as well as justice should not induce the Banks to reward the exertions of Mr. Harvey, the young person who fought so manfully in their cause. He mentions other reasons for the adoption of this course, which it would be inexpedient at this time to lay before the public.

Pennsylvania.—In both houses of the Legislature of this State, on receiving news of the decisive course of the President of the United States, on the recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy, in relation to the young gentlemen in the Navy who were concerned in the late Duel at Philadelphia, resolutions have been passed approving the measure, in strong terms. It is remarked in the Philadelphia papers, that the gentlemen, in both houses, who offered the resolutions, were ranked, at the late election, among the opponents of General Jackson. In the Senate, the resolutions were adopted with a single dissenting voice. In the House, there were seven votes against them.

Economy and Comfort.—A gentleman of our acquaintance, more remarkable for an easy carelessness of manner, quite peculiar, than for his personal neatness, was overhauled by his wife as he was going out the other morning, with "husband! husband! do pick that feather off your sleeve before you go out." "Yes, my dear," he replied, as he deliberately obeyed her, "and do you take it, if you please, and put it in the bed again; if you don't we shall surely miss it to-night."—*N. Haven Adv.*

We are likely at last, thank fortune to have a Sea Serpent of our own, without depending upon Cape Cod. We have long been of opinion that the "article" might be *fabricated* as low here, as any where North of the Potomac; though affidavits, a sort of necessary condiment to the cookery are not so easily obtained. A Sea Serpent without affidavit, is like roast Turkey without Cranberry sauce.—*Camden Jour.*

Pulpit Ingenuity.—A preacher in the neighborhood of Blackfriars, London, not undeservedly popular, had just finished an exhortation strongly recommending the support of a certain meritorious institution. The congregation was numerous, and the chapel was crowded to excess.—The discourse being finished, the plate was about being handed round to the respective pews, when the preacher made this short address to the congregation: "From the sympathy I have witnessed in your countenances, and the strict attention you have honored me with, there is one thing I am afraid of, that some of you may be inclined to give too much. Now it is my duty to inform you, that justice, though not so pleasant, should always be a prior virtue to generosity; therefore as you will be immediately waited upon in your respective pews, I wish to have it thoroughly understood, that no person will think of putting any thing into the plate who cannot pay his debts." I need not add that this produced a most overflowing collection.

ANNE ROYALL TO THE COURIER & ENQUIRER.

——, South Carolina, March, 1830.

My Dearest Friends—What is the reason that you make no ment on of my triumphal march through the South? From the days of my predecessor, Queen Elizabeth, no woman has enjoyed such fame—such *eclat* as I have done. I say this with all becoming modesty, for every one who knows me is aware how sensitive I am on that point. There is no place in this Union worth living in during the winter but the South. I have passed through Richmond, and had a strong desire to call and drink a cup of tea with my friend of Roanoke. In Fayetteville and Raleigh you have no conception how glad all classes of society were to see me. I received several hints that a public dinner would be offered me, and a speech expected from the great Mrs. Royall. Having disapproved of this gormandising practice ever since Mr. Clay entered upon the eating plan, I cannot forego my principles—I must preserve my consistency. Occasionally, however, I like to take a cup of tea with a few of the *literati*, and discuss of the affairs of the nation, and the forthcoming novels and poetry.

I had the pleasure of seeing old Mr. Gales in Raleigh. He is a clever old gentleman, with blue eyes and grey hair. I gave him a world of advice which I have no doubt he will remember. North Carolina is a poor miserable state after all they can say. They do occasionally pick up a little gold, but their paper wants the doctering of my friend Judge Forman. How is my old friend General Root coming on in Albany. I see by the papers that he is kicking up a row there occasionally. General Root is the John Randolph of New York. You must take particular care of him till I return. I mean to salt him in my Black Book for posterity.

Before I left Washington I put Congress to rights, but they are such a set of sad fellows, that they cannot keep straight unless I am constantly with them. Mr. Chilton, I perceive, has gone over to Clay. Last December I gave him the heads of several sermons, besides a dozen resolutions. I thought they were quite sufficient to occupy him during the session. Mr. Chilton, to my certain knowledge, has quite mistaken his genius. As a fiddler, he might have stood unrivalled. He is really excellent at the long bow, and many's the time I have danced to him when he was in the right key.

I was the other day in Charleston, and suffered much from the barbarians and blue skins. I have borne much degradation and contumely in South Carolina, and I am half inclined to put her down in my Black Book. The "Old Dominion" is a glorious state. She is the Sparta of the South—full of public virtue—public principle—firmness and integrity. I have not many Black Books there. The "Old Dominion" never mixes in the waltz and other indelicate dances. South Carolina is eternally kicking up rows. There was I, Anne Royall, in Charleston, hunted into a grocery by some of the mad caps, and not only that but cheated me out of my passage money to Camden. I have been told that South Carolina intends to put herself upon her sovereignty—she had better put herself into an honest bib and tucker, and behave like an honest woman who was never yet twice married. I hate all those who marry second husbands. It is a monstrous departure from the purity of our first love.

I see the old Adams and Clay party in the South are making a great noise—and opposing the nominations. I wanted to dish them completely, and I told Mr. Webster that he must make an opposition. You must take care of Col. Crockett. He is a particular friend of mine, and can eat an alligator to breakfast without butter. I don't suppose the Colonel will speak many speeches in Congress while I am absent from Washington. If he is a wise man he will be quiet. Do you know Mr. Lemar, from Pennsylvania? He is another particular friend of mine. I blew him before I left Washington, and set him in the right track. I am going as far as New Orleans before I return. I hope I shall be in time to catch some of the fragments that fall from the table of Mr Clay. Remember me to Thomas Skidmore, Esquire, and his friends at Military Hall. I shall be in New York next summer, and help them to make a ticket.

ANNE ROYALL.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 15, 1830.

We acknowledge our obligations to Gov. Iredell for a copy of Mr. Smith's Report on the currency—it will be found on the preceding page, and merits the attention of all persons interested in the finances of the Country. He attributes the great improvement in the rate of exchange and other facilities afforded to government and merchants for the safe and speedy transfer of funds from one part of the Union to another, to the U. S. Bank. The Report is directly adverse to the establishment of a National Bank, as recommended by the President.

Arrived, on Thursday last from Haywood, the Boats Polly Hopkins & W. D. Murphey, laden with Tobacco, Cotton and Flour. We hope that the enterprise of our indefatigable citizen engaged in the arduous labor of clearing out the obstructions in the river above this place, will prove successful.

Mr. Loubat informs us, that owing to the severe frosts of the winter, he will not be able to send out his Grape Vine Roots this spring.

We have received a number of the "New York Amulet & Ladies' Literary & Religious Chronicle." The style of typography is uncommonly neat; the selected and original matter good—such as to commend it to public patronage.

☞An Examination of the Scholars of the "*School of Industry*" will take place at St. Johns' Church, on Saturday afternoon, at 4 o'clock; the inhabitants of the Town are requested to attend.

Fayetteville, April 15.

Congress.—We have not room to particularize any of the business of the two Houses yesterday. Several bills were finally passed in the Senate, and some ordered to a third reading. The House of Representatives was engaged nearly all day on private bills, a large number of which were matured and ordered to a third reading.—*Nat. Int.*

Newbern, April 10.

The Petersburg arrived on Wednesday evening, after a beautiful run of 20 hours, touching at Mattamuskeet. We learn with pleasure, that active exertions are making by Mr. Joseph Bell, of this place, to start a line of stages between Newbern and Fayetteville, and we earnestly hope, that our citizens will lend their support to an enterprise in which they are so deeply interested, and which cannot fail to prove successful. Captain McRea assures us, that if the Petersburg receives any encouragement, it is the intention of the Steam Boat Company to place on the line another boat next season, with an engine calculated to perform the trip between light and light. As to ourselves, we entertain not a doubt of the final success of the undertaking. All nature points to our Sounds as the grand connecting link, the great thoroughfare between the Northern & Southern States. In addition to the above, we learn from Capt. McRea, that it is contemplated to place on the Dismal Swamp Canal, a small steam boat, to receive the passengers at Elizabeth City, and thus transport them to Norfolk, from this place by steam in 26 or 30 hours. Our last paper, the *Newbern Spectator*, reached Norfolk in thirty hours, with scarcely a jostle.—*Spectator.*

Virginia Elections.—April being the month of elections in Virginia, we shall shortly know whether or not the new Constitution will be accepted by the people—We have heard partially from *Charlotte* county—John D. Richardson and Dr. A. W. Alexander are re-elected to the House of Delegates, without opposition.—At the court-house, about 200 votes were given in favor of the new constitution, and only 2 against it. Mr. Randolph voted for it, declaring, however, at the same time, that he greatly preferred the old, but was fearful, if the new one should be rejected, that the parent stem would be lopped of its useless and odious branches more unsparingly and irreverently than was done by the late convention. We have been informed, that he declared, his political life was terminated, which puts an end to the rumour that, if the new Constitution should be accepted, he would be a candidate for the next Legislature—unless, indeed he should change his mind—which is not *impossible.—Lynchburg Virginian.*

Printing in Gold.—The art of printing at the present day bids fair to be carried to the highest degree of mechanical excellence. On the ornamental improvement of the art, skill and ingenuity have been lavished in various ways. Printing in gold has been successfully tried on some small productions, but the first attempt at executing a large standard work in that expensive and luxurious mode, is just now undertaken by Messrs. Harvey and Lowe. The work on which they have made their essay is indeed worthy of being written in letters of gold—it is "Milton's Paradise Lost." We have seen one sheet of it, and if the whole should be equal to the sample, it will be a splendid and unique specimen of English art. It is printed on fine drawing paper, and for elegance of type, and clearness and beauty of impression, cannot be surpassed. The cover will be printed in crimson gold. We hope this curious and costly specimen of the noblest of the mechanical arts will meet with the encouragement which it deserves.

London paper.

Lamentable.—A paper of the interior makes angry complaint that the fire engine of the borough "is going to destruction for *want* of use."

An arrival at New York from Rio Janerio, brings news that Emanuel J. West, Esq. our new Charge d'Affaires to Chili, who embarked in the ship Alfred, of New York, was landed at Rio Janerio on the 1st of February, and *died* there on the 12th.

West Point Hotel.—The following notice of the GOVERNMENT HOTEL, at West Point, is taken from the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser. That the house is well kept, is likely to be true; but what business has the Government to expend the *People's Money* in the erection of splendid Hotels for the reception of visitors? The whole of this West Point concern, we consider, as requiring the *searching operation of reform.* And we hope that President Jackson will not overlook this eye sore of a republican government—this *nest-egg* of aristocracy.

American Sentinel.

A new resort for the haut ton.—The Government have lately caused to be erected at West Point, a spacious hotel for the accommodation of strangers visiting that interesting establishment. The spot selected for the erection of this mansion is one of the most eligible, and commands the greatest view of the North River, that is to be found in the whole extent of that noble stream. The house is tastefully furnished with every convenience, and in point of comfort is no way inferior to the Adelphi or Bunker's Hotel in this city. The writer spent a few days there some little time since, and was highly gratified with the prompt attention of the *maitre d'hotel*, and particularly with the system, order and arrangement, of every part of this great establishment. The proprietor of this hotel is Mr. Bispham, late of Trenton. His name is most favorably known to every person who has visited that place, where he kept one of the best houses in the U. States for many years. We wish this new establishment all success, and do not doubt every future visiter will be as well pleased as we have been.

A new Marriage act.—By the late marriage act in the state of N. York, which went into effect the first of January last, it is provided by the second section, that "Every male that shall have attained the full age of seventeen years, and every female who shall have attained the full age of fourteen years, shall be capable, in law of contracting marriage."

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The annual meeting of the Methodist Sunday School was held in the Methodist Church in this town on Wednesday afternoon, the 7th inst., when the following report was read and ordered to be published:

To the Members and Patrons of "The Fayetteville Sunday School," auxiliary to the Methodist Sunday School Union of New York:

Agreeably to an article of the Constitution, it becomes the duty of your Board of Managers to present this, their Annual Report.

In reviewing the operations of the School during the year past, we are sorry that more abundant fruits do not appear, and that we are unable to say that souls have been awakened and converted here.—Your Board, however, can see much that is calculated to encourage the members and friends of this Sunday School to continue their unremitted exertions, not doubting but a constant perseverance in the means now in operation, will ultimately produce results that will tend to the happiness of souls unborn, both in time and in eternity. At an early period of the last year, a Branch Sunday School was organized at Lower Fayetteville, under hopeful circumstances of affording help to many, destitute of all other means of instruction. This School however, was unavoidably stopped by the universal prevalence of an epidemic sickness in that quarter of the town. Forty Scholars were enrolled. It has lately been revived, and although the average attendance is but small, we have reason to hope from the faithfulness of the teachers, it will yet prosper. About the same time, a small Library for the use of the Teachers and Scholars was purchased by your Board; this we think highly useful, even in its present limited extent, as the books have been eagerly sought for and carefully used by the Scholars, without the material injury or loss of a single volume. In the name of the School we return you thanks for the funds so cheerfully afforded to purchase the same, and hope from your beneficent liberality to increase the number of books this year.

Your board are happy to state for your further encouragement, there is an evident increase in the punctuality and regular attendance both of Teachers and Scholars. The present number of Scholars is 87, viz. 48 males and 39 females—average attendance 60. Five male classes have recited 13,957 verses of Scripture, or answers to catechism and bible questions. Six female classes recited 33,459 making a total of 47,416. Your Board look with confidence for your countenance, efficient aid, and ardent prayers for the increasing usefulness and prosperity of the School.

BEVERLY ROSE,
JOHN H. HALL,
REUBEN HALL.
GEO. W. McDONALD,
FOUNTAIN LANE,
JAS. G. COOK,
Managers.

M. McPHERSON, *Pres't.*

T. C. BLAKE, *Sec'ry.*

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Editor: There appeared in the Journal of this day, a Communication over the signature of "*Equal Rights*," embracing several inquiries relative to the fact of the Academy Buildings being granted for the use of a Military School, and if so—by whom; and also, the reasons for so doing, &c. &c. The editor of the Journal has very properly referred the writer to the Commissioners themselves, who best can answer these queries. The fact, that they have done so, I presume is not denied.

The object of this communication is not to answer any queries of "Equal Rights," but merely to correct an error under which he labors. The writer says "let it be remembered that the military system requires every student, whether of town or country, to board at commons." Now, this is *not the fact*—no such regulation is contemplated by Mr. Ranson to be adopted here. All Scholars, whose parents or guardians reside in town, are expected to board where their parents and guardians choose. For a solution of his queries, "Equal Rights" must inquire of those who possess the necessary information, to afford an answer. Yours. SIMON.

Fayetteville, April 14, 1830.

Mr. Tanner, of this city, has prepared for the public—especially for those persons that travel—some admirable maps of each state in the Union, neatly engraved and colored, and done up in a very small, portable form. The various routes through the states are delineated, and the distance from one place to another, on these routes, carefully noted in figures. The season for travelling is fast approaching, and no person should be without one of these neat and necessary instructors.

U. S. Gazette.

DIED,

In Sampson County, on the 23d of February last, of the pleurisy, JOHN CRUMPLER Esq, former Sheriff of said County, and member of the Legislature of 1824. His humanity and indulgence to the distressed while Sheriff, has left his family in indigent circumstances.—[*Communicated.*]

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED, up to April 7, Sloop Providence, from Charleston. Schr. Ann Maria, from do. Schr. Entered Apprentice, from do. Schr. Fairplay, from Philadelphia.

CLEARED, Brig Enterprize, for Havanna. Fr. Brig Hercule, for Guadaloupe, Fr. Brig Dorade, for do.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Cotton, $8 a 9. Bagging, yard, 18 a 22. Bacon, 5½ a 7. Candles, mould, 14. Coffee 11 a 14. Corn, 50. Flour, $3½ a 4½. —Iron 5 a 6. Flaxseed, 75 a 80. Lard, 6. Lead, 6½ a 7. Shot, per bag, $2 a 2¼. Lime, 2 a 2 50. Molasses, 26 a 28. Nails, cut, 7 a 7½, wrought, 18 a 20. Oats, 28 a 30. Sugar, common 8½ a 9, prime 10 a 11. Salt, Liverpool 65 a 70. Steel, American, 8 a 9. Tobacco, leaf, $2 a 4. Ap. Brandy 30 a 35. Whiskey, 24 a 26. Wheat, 60 a 65.

U. S. Bank Notes par to ¼ pr cent. prem. Checks on the North ½ per cent. premium.

New Theatre.

Mr. COOPER'S & Mr. & Mrs. BLAKE'S
SECOND AND LAST APPEARANCE.

The Thalian Association inform the public, that the Theatre will again be opened on

Thursday Evening, April 15, 1830,

Will be presented, Otway's celebrated Tragedy of

Venice Preserved,

OR A PLOT DISCOVERED.

Pierre, - Mr. COOPER,
Jaffier, - BLAKE,
Belvidera, - Mrs. BLAKE.

After which the laughable Farce of

The Lady and the Devil.

Wildlove, - Mr. BLAKE,
Zepyrina, - Mrs. BLAKE,

In which character she will introduce the popular Song of the BONNETS OF BLUE.

Price of admission, Box and Pit $1. Children half price. Tickets to be had at the Lafayette and Mansion Hotels and at the Ticket Office of the Theatre.

Persons not connected with the Association will not be admitted behind the Scenes under any pretence whatever.

☞No money taken at the door.

Cheap New Goods.

THE Subscriber is now opening an elegant supply of *NEW SPRING and SUMMER GOODS*, which he offers at wholesale or retail, at the lowest market prices. He respectfully invites his friends and customers to call and examine his assortment, which consists in part of the following, viz.

Super Cloths and Cassimeres of various colors,
Black lasting, circassian, prunell and white Jeans,
Do do super do brown and bleached Russia Drillings
Do do mixt Lasting and super French do. Linen and Drillings,
Fine and common yellow Nankeens, & sup. India do
A great variety of extra Valentia, Marseilles and fancy Vestings,
Plain and figured silk do., superior plain blk. velvet Vestings,
Super heavy, soft finished Irish Linens, very cheap.
Do. scarlet Bandannas and fancy silk Hkfs.
Rich figured Gros de Naples and plain do.
Plain and figured rich changeable do.
Black and col'd Gros de Indes and Palmerines,
Blk Italian Lutestrings, sarsnet and sattin Levantine,
Pink, green, white and straw col'd Florence,
Superior Gros de Nap Hks, Blond Gauze and worsted Barege do.
Figured and Plaid Gauze do. very superior.
Crape, Barege and fancy silk Scarfs.
4-4 5 4 bobinet, do Veils and Laces,
Ladies and Gentlemen's blk and white silk Gloves,
Do. do super H. Skin and Beaver do.
Gentlemen's Linen do. brown and bleached.
Do. do. cotton and silk Hose blk and white,
Do. cotton and thread 1-2 Hose and brown bleached.
An assortment of ladies Mitts, embossed and rich changeable Belts fancy Ribbons, blk and col'd, narrow do. Watch Guards &c.
A great variety of worsted and silk Braids all colors, Queen's blk Braid and habit do.
Large Tortoise shell tuck and side Combs assorted.
Brazilian do. ornamented, and side Combs,
Superior Silk Umbrellas and Parasols, Cotton do.
A select assortment of Foulard and common Calicoes, very cheap.
Super French and Cambric Ginghams, Plaid and Stripe do.
Plain and figured Book and Swiss Muslins, Cambric do., and long Lawns.
Linen, Cambric, and do. Hkfs.
Bird's eye Diaper, Russia do. and Sheetings.
Gentlemen's super blk Italian Cravats and fancy do.
Do. Berkley and superior hair Cord do.
Webb's suspenders, worsted and silk do., very superior.
Brown and bleached cotton Shirtings and Sheetings,
Dowlas, Osnaburghs and Ticklenburghs,
One case Leghorn Bonnets very cheap.
Ladies and gentlemen's Shoes and Boots, fine and common, very cheap.
Gentlemen's white and black fur Hats, some very fine, Havana do
An assortment of Hardware, Crockery and Glass Ware.

Groceries.

Loaf and lump Sugar, old Sherry and Teneriffe,
Madeira and Port Wines, old Jamaica Rum,
Cogniac Brandy, Porter and Cider in Bottles,
Fresh Lemons and Superior Raisins.

ARCH'D. CAMPBELL.

April 15*th*, 1830.

To Country Merchants.

THE Subscribers having established a WHOLESALE and RETAIL DRY GOODS STORE in this Borough, beg leave to inform Country Merchants trading thereto, that they *have now*, and will *always keep on hands*, a *general assortment* of seasonable *Staple* and *Fancy* DRY GOODS, which will be *regularly replenished*, and which they will at all times *offer* on *liberal terms*, and at as *small advance* on *Auction prices* as *Dry Goods Jobbers, either in New York or Philadelphia.*

McKEE, NOBLE & MEEM.

Norfolk, April 6, 1830. 71 3w.

New Goods.

THE Subscriber informs the public that he is now receiving a large stock of

DRY GOODS,

Of every description, which he is prepared to sell by wholesale or retail, at very reduced prices

JOHN McARN.

April 15. 71*tf.*

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers under the firm of *Hoyt & Sturges*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The unsettled business of this firm will be settled by Joseph O. Hoyt, who assumes the debts due to and from the above named firm.

HOYT & STURGES.

Fayetteville, April 13, 1830. 1w.

The business will be continued as heretofore by the Subscriber. J. O. HOYT.

CHEAP PAPER.

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

THE Subscriber has just received on commission, from the celebrated Mills of *D. & J AMES*, a large assortment of Foolscap and Letter Paper, of various qualities, which will be sold low, wholesale or retail, at the Observer Office. A constant supply will be kept on hand. The attention of Merchants is invited.

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, April 15, 1830.

For Sale.

15,000 lbs. Bacon.
4,500 Bushels Salt,
100 Sides Sole leather, by

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

April 14, 1830.

Fortunes Afloat!!!

$20,000 $10,000, &c. &c.

GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY,
No. 8.

60 Number Lottery—10 drawn ballots.

To be drawn in Washington City on Friday, the 16th April, and will be received at Hewson's Office, Petersburg, on Sunday 18th. All orders will meet with prompt attention, and in the event of any being received too late for investment in this Lottery, they will remain subject to order. *Look at the Cash*—only $5 asked for either of the following.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

		20,000 DOLLARS,
		4,830 DOLLARS,
5	prizes of	1,000 DOLLARS,
5	do of	500 DOLLARS,
5	do of	400 DOLLARS,
10	do of	300 DOLLARS,
10	do of	200 DOLLARS,
83	do of	100 DOLLARS,

&c. &c.

Tickets $5, *Halves* $2 50, *Quarters* $1 25.

AGAIN.

By the purchase of two Tickets, one Odd and one Even number, the purchaser is certain of one Prize and may draw *THREE!*

$10,000 Capital Prize.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, No. 4.
Scheme Odd and Even System.

To be drawn on Wednesday, the 28th of April.

		10,000 DOLLARS,
		1,000 DOLLARS,
		500 DOLLARS,
		200 DOLLARS,
5	of	100 DOLLARS,
10	of	50 DOLLARS,

20's, 6's, &c.

Whole Tickets $5. *Shares in proportion.*

Orders enclosing Cash or Prize Tickets, will meet with prompt attention. Recollect and send to Hewson's Office for the Lucky Numbers. The cash will be paid at sight for prizes. Address to

B. W. Hewson,

Sycamore Street, PETERSBURG, Va.

A Remedy for Hard Times.

40,000 Dollars.

A RECIPE can be obtained for the small sum of Ten Dollars, by sending immediately to Hewson's Office, Petersburg, where the cash is ready for distribution. The great and splendid distribution will take place on Tuesday, 27th April

Grand Consolidated Lottery, No. 9.

Recommended to those who have been unfortunate heretofore, and all those who are in want of the "RHINO."

Judge for yourselves.

		40,000 DOLLARS,
		10,000 DOLLARS,
		6,000 DOLLARS,
		5,000 DOLLARS,
		3,010 DOLLARS,
10	Prizes of	1,000 DOLLARS,
10	do	600 DOLLARS,
10	do	500 DOLLARS,
10	do	400 DOLLARS,
10	do	300 DOLLARS,
29	do	200 DOLLARS,
51	do	100 DOLLARS,

Besides many of 90's, 80's, 70's, 60's, &c.

Tickets $10, *Halves* $5, *Quarters* $2 50.

Adventure now, if you never have before. Certainly great inducements are offered and for the small sum of Ten Dollars you may secure an independence for life. Send your orders addressed to

B. W. Hewson,

PETERSBURG, Va.

April 1830.

ANOTHER CAPITAL PRIZE OF

Ten Thousand Dollars.

To be drawn in the City of Baltimore on

Wednesday, 28th of April.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, No. 4, for 1830. This Scheme is arranged on the popular ODD and EVEN SYSTEM, by which the holder of Two Tickets or Two Shares is certain of obtaining at least One Prize, and may draw THREE!

Besides the Capital Prize of TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS, there are the usual number of minor denominations, and *no Prize lower than Five Dollars.*

Only 9,000 Tickets in the Scheme.—More Prizes than Blanks!—the whole payable in Cash, which as usual can be had the moment they are drawn.

Whole Tickets	$5,	*Quarters.*	$1 25
Halves,	2 50	*Eighths,*	62 *cts,*

☞Orders, either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the cash for prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application.—*Direct to*

J. J. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS,—*Baltimore.*

Baltimore, March 25, 1830. 69.3t.

POETRY.

THE SPRING.

Flow soft this southern gale! Its freshness falls
Upon my forehead, like the light warm touch
Of the dew lips of spring-time. It has been
In the far clime of blossoms, and it bears
An errand of enchantment to our woods
And quiet vales. Spring, with her roseate breath
Is coming now upon her rainbow wing,
To waken the green earth to life and joy,
And the free air to music!

TO A LADY.

When memory fondly lingers near
The silent grave where love reposes;
And sheds with burning eye the tear
On the pale wreath of withered roses;—
Some seraph form, in brightness clad,
Comes to dispel the gloom of sorrow,
Bids the lone mourner's heart be glad,
And whispers—'she will wake to-morrow.'

Thus when beside the cheerless grave,
Of fond hopes perished, crushed and blighted,
The minstrel stood, and madly gave
His heart, where all his vows were plighted,
Then, lady, then, thy seraph smile
Beam'd o'er the heart by sorrow riven,
He bless'd thee—for he deem'd the while
That form the harbinger of Heaven!

He bless'd thee—for that angel voice,
In accents soft as mercy's pleading,
Bade sorrow's mourning child rejoice,
And heal'd the heart with anguish bleeding.
He loved thee! but as pure ones love,
To whom celestial thoughts are given:—
Thine image he had shrin'd above,
He knelt, and worshipped thee in Heaven!

Lady, if prayer can aught avail,
Breath'd from the heart, whence hope is banished,
The brightest of whose sands are run,
The fairest of whose visions vanish'd—
No broken vow—no tear of sorrow
Shall dim the lustre of thine eyes—
But every hour, from love shall borrow
New bliss, to lend thee as it flies.

SAMUEL FERGUSON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has just returned from New York, where he laid in a large stock of

Dry Goods,

Groceries, Hardware, Shoes, &c.

Which he is now opening in the store lately occupied as a Hardware store by Mr. James Baker, on the South East corner of Market Square. He invites the inhabitants of Fayetteville and merchants and others of the interior, to call and examine his stock, which will be sold very low at wholesale or retail, for cash or country produce.

To Farmers.

S. F. has an excellent assortment of Negro Cloths and Shoes, to which he invites the attention of slave holders.

Fayetteville, Nov. 19. 50tf.

JUST RECEIVED,

Pipe Cogniac Brandy, of the very best quality.

Money Lost.

ON Friday last, the Subscriber, while travelling in the stage from Raleigh to Fayetteville, lost a packet of money and papers, the precise sum not known, but believed to be between two and three hundred dollars, consisting of Treasury Notes, several one dollar Newbern Bills, two dollar State Bank bills, several five and ten dollar State Bank bills, and five and ten dollar bills on South Carolina Banks; 4 or 5 ten dollar bills on the United States Bank, one distinctly recollected to be signed by John Huske, and one by Jones. Also, a five dollar Cheraw bill, folded in a paper, and endorsed D. Mask, to whom it belongs. There was also a Justice's Judgment for $90, in favor of Stackburgher's Executors against Mr. Legrand of Anson, with credits thereon.

The whole was folded in a sheet of blank paper, and snugly tied up. A liberal reward will be paid to the person finding the same, and delivering it to the Editors of the Register, Raleigh, the Editor of the Observer, Fayetteville, or to the Subscriber.

GEO. C. MENDENHALL.

Jan. 13. Guilford county, N. C.

HAT AND SHOE STORE.

Hoyt & Sturges,

NORTH EAST CORNER OF MARKET SQUARE,

HAVE just received an additional supply of Shoes and Hats, which, with their former stock, makes their assortment of both very complete. Among their Stock are the following articles:

A general assortment of gentlemen's Hats, black and drab, some of very superior quality,
Gentleman's fine calf Brogans,
Do do low quarters,
Do do and Morocco Pumps,
Do Kip Shoes,
Boys' fine calf, high and low quarters,
Ladies' prunella Boots,
Do do and coloured Shoes and Pumps,
Do do Morocco Shoes,
Misses' do do.
Ladies seal skin and leather Shoes,
And a large assortment of course Shoes,
Shoe Brushes and Blacking.

All of which will be sold on as reasonable terms as any Goods of the same quality can be had in this place, wholesale or retail. Purchasers are invited to call and examine for themselves.

January 28, 1830. 60-13w.

Sale of LANDS for Town Taxes.

THE following is a *LIST of PROPERTY*, which I propose to sell on Monday, the 19th of April next, or so much thereof as will satisfy the Town Tax due thereon for the year 1828, with the cost of advertising the same.

			Valuation.	*Tax.*
No. 66,	Campbellton,	unlisted,	$ 10	$0 5
67	do	do	10	5
72	do	do	10	5
79	do	do	10	5
119	do	do	10	5
122	do	do	10	5
East side No. street joining E. B.,	Thomas Grimes,		75	1 37½
Improved, Moore Street, and No.	street, do.		925	4 62½
Moore street,	Richard S. Hackley,		20	10
Joining John Huske,	Cumberland street, do,		5	2½
Hillsborough street,	do		10	5
Cannon street,	Elizabeth Hogg,		40	20

JOHN MURCHISON, *Town Collector.*

Fayetteville, March 6, 1830. 66ts.

Martin's History of North Carolina.

A few copies just received and for sale by

January 14. E. J. HALE.

Piano Fortes.

2 Elegant *PIANO FORTES*, L. Ricket's make, for sale on liberal terms, by

July 23, 1829. WILLKINGS & CO. 33tf.

Cheap Paper.

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

THE Subscriber has just received on commission, from the celebrated Mills of *D. & J. AMES*, an assortment of Foolscap and Letter Paper, which will be sold low, wholesale or retail, at the OBSERVER OFFICE. An additional and much larger supply is expected shortly, and will be kept constantly on hand. The attention of Merchants is invited.

E. J. HALE.

March 4, 1830.

JOHN LIPPITT,

Commission Agent, Fayetteville N. C.

HAS taken the Store on Green street, formerly occupied by Hugh McLaurin, Esq., and offers his services for the sale and purchase of produce.—Particular attention paid to receiving and forwarding Goods, on reasonable terms.

March 10, 1830. 66tf.

JOHN LIPPITT,

COMMISSION AGENT,

HAS just received on consignment, and will sell low for cash or barter,

Hhds. Molasses, (superior)
Bbls. brown and loaf Sugar,
Bags Coffee and Pepper,
Do. Filberts and Almonds,
Boxes Chocolate, Soap and Muscatel Raisins,
Gunpowder, Young Hyson and Hyson Teas, in 6 and 7 lb. boxes,
Kegs cut Nails,
¼ qr. casks Malaga Wine.
Cheese, Shot, (assorted)
Casks fresh Rice,
Mackarel, No. 3.

March 10, 1830. 66tf.

Notice.

THE Subscribers having sold out their entire Stock in Trade to Mr A. Torrence, request all persons indebted to them either by Note or Book Account, to come forward and settle the same without delay with A. W. Horton and Geo. W. Hutton or either of them, who are fully authorized to collect all debts due the Subscribers, and to grant discharges for the same. They may at all times be found at the Counting Room of Mr. A. Torrence.

HORTON, HUTTON, & CO.

Fayetteville, February 25, 1830. 65tf.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having purchased the Entire STOCK OF GOODS, of Messrs. Horton, Hutton, & Co in this place, begs leave to inform his friends and their former customers, that he has now on hand a very general and extensive assortment of GROCERIES, which he will dispose of for Cash or Country Produce, on as good terms as can be procured in this market. His Stock will in part comprise the following articles, viz:

50 Hhds. Prime Sugars,
20 bbls. loaf and lump do.
165 bags prime green Coffee,
14 do Pepper and Spice,
140 kegs cut Nails,
25 do Brads,
25 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
2 hhds. English Copperas,
1 hhd. Dutch Madder,
5 hhds. N. E. Rum,
1 hhd. old Jamaica Rum,
1 do. N. O. Rum,
3 pipes Cogniac brandy,
2 pipes old Holland Gin,
Sweet and dry Malaga, Teneriffe & Sherry, Madeira and Port, } *WINES,*
1 cask Epsom Salts,
1 do. Alum,
2 ceroons Sp flt. Indigo,
20 bbls. Mackerel and Mullets,
20 boxes bar Soap, (Colgate's best,
30 do Windsor and variegated Soap,
5 casks Rice,
30 whole and half boxes Raisins,
40 casks fresh Thomastown Lime,
1000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
500 do. Alum do.
10 tons Swedes Iron.

Paints and Dye Stuffs,
Train, Lamp, Linseed, & Sweet Oils,
Crockery and Hollow Ware,
Patent Medicines,
Scotch and Maccabau Snuff,
Bale Rope and Bagging,

Trace chains, weeding hoes, bar lead and shot, curry combs, bed cords, plough lines, twine, shovels, hair and wire sifters, bonnet boards, mustard, foolscap, letter and writing paper, tin plate, fur hats, smith's bellows, anvils and vices, with a great variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate.

A. TORRENCE.

N. B. All persons having demands against the firm of Horton, Hutton, & Co. are requested to present them to the subscriber, who will settle the same. A. TORRENCE.

Fayetteville, Feb. 25, 1830.

New Goods.

THE Subscriber informs his customers and the public, that he is now receiving about

TWO HUNDRED PACKAGES OF

DRY GOODS,

Which have been bought at the New York Auctions, and at the Boston semi-annual Sale, which makes his stock now very extensive, perhaps not inferior to any in the State, embracing every description of the most fashionable and desirable of imported and American Goods; the variety being too tedious to enumerate the different articles in an advertisement, and the Subscriber's stand being so well known, that he thinks it entirely unnecessary to resort to the aid of a long and puffing advertisement. Among his Goods are a great variety of *Cloths, Bombazetts, Circassians, Plaids, Blankets, Linens, Prints, Silks, Leghorn Bonnets, Shoes, &c.* The Subscriber can with confidence assure merchants from the country, that they will find it their interest to call and examine his stock.

JOHN McARN.

October 15, 1829. 45tf.

N. B. Leghorn Hats, Men's Hats and Caps, and all kinds of Shoes, unusually cheap by the case.

For Sale,

A pleasant and healthy Summer Residence, about three miles from town. The improvements are new and commodious; there is also a fine Orchard attached to it. Terms liberal. Apply at this Office.

Fayetteville, March 18. 67-5t.

N. Carolina Law Books.

THE Subscriber has just received, and will keep constantly for sale, the following works,

The Revisal of the Laws of North Carolina, price	$10 00
Chief Justice Taylor's Continuation of the same, (up to 1826)	2 00
Taylor's Digest of the Law relative to Executors & Administrators, &c.	1 50
Haywood's Manual,	5 00
Martin's Treatise on do. do.	2 00
Potter's Justice, (new Edition, 1828)	3 00

E. J. HALE.

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20 Casks unslacked LIME and 10 barrels Irish POTATOES, for sale by

JOHN HUSKE.

February 17, 1830. 63-tf.

New Establishment.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform the public generally, that they have established a

Tin & Sheet Iron Ware Manufactory

On the south side of Hay street, one door below the Mansion Hotel, under the firm of NOTT & SUMNER, where they will keep constantly on hand, a large and general assortment of all articles connected with their line, of superior workmanship, and at prices to suit the exigency of the times.

Orders from the country for any article in their line will be thankfully received, and promptly attended to.

WILLIAM NOTT,
JOSEPH SUMNER.

N. B. All kinds of Job Work, and Repairing neatly executed at the shortest notice. N. & S.

Fayetteville, November 19. 50-6m

Just received and for sale,

15000 lbs. prime green Coffee,
15 hhds. Sugar,
3000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
450 do. very coarse,
10 bbls. tanner's Oil,
24 doz. white Bottles,
400 lb. Cotton Yarn, assorted Nos.
35 lb. Camphor.
4 oz. Sulphate of Quinine,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, December 31, 1829. 56tf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1830.

Frederick Ezzle and others, Heirs at Law of Benjamin Ezzle, deceased, *Vs.* The Real Estate of said dec. } Petition for Partition.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Lewis Ezzle, Jesse Rackley and Sarah Rackley his Wife, defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this State; It is therefore *Ordered* by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the *Carolina Observer* giving notice to the said Lewis Ezzle, Jesse Rackley, and Sarah Rackley, to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County aforesaid, at the Court House in Clinton, on the 3d Monday in May next, and plead, answer or demur to the Petition or the same to be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

Witness, Thomas I. Faison, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday of February, A. D., 1830.

68 THOMAS I. FAISON, *Clerk.*

Notice well.—$20 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 10th of February 1830, a white mulatto slave named *CULLEN*, or *CULLEN MEDLEN*, as he calls himself. He is about 23 years old, 6 feet high, well made, weighs about 165, has a red neck, hands, and mouth, his hair is a little light and kinky, grey eyes, thick feet, flat like a negro's, a small cut by an axe on the inside of his great toe at the first joint on the right foot. Has a white hat, mixt coat, white streaked pantaloons. It is probable that he will alter his name, and attempt to pass among the lower class of white people as a free man. I think that he is at Wilmington, Fayetteville, or Newbern.

I will give the above reward for his delivery to me near Springbill, in Lenoir county, free of any other expense, or to have him secured in any jail so that I get him again.

WILLIAM ROUSE.

February 20, 1830—64-8t

Subscription

For encouraging the introduction of the culture of the Grape Vine into the United States.

MR. ALPHONSE LOUBAT, having considerably enlarged his Vineyard, on Long-Island, six miles from New York, on the road to Fort Diamond where he now has, in full cultivation, a Vineyard of 40 acres of ground, containing a stock of 65,000 Grape Vines, and a Nursery of 72,000 Grape Vine Roots, comprising sixty-two varieties, selected in Europe, between 40° and 50° N. latitude, and having also the peculiar advantage of being enabled to procure the best species of Roots from his Father's extensive Vineyards and Nurseries, in the departments of the Gironde, Lot, and Garonne, *in France*, 45° N. Lat., proposes to the numerous friends to the cultivation of the Grape Vine in the United States, a subscription.

Mr. A. L. will engage to furnish subscribers with their Grape Vine Roots, before the *First of April next.* The Roots will be three years old, and will produce considerable fruit the second year from the time of their being planted. They will be carefully classed and packed which will greatly facilitate the thriving of the Roots, when transplanted.

Orders will be punctually attended to: the subscribers designating the quantities and species of the Grape Vine Roots they wish to have. They will engage to pay for 1000 roots or more, at the rate of 12½ cents for each root, for less than 1000, at the rate of 15 cents; and 25 cents per root for less than fifty.—*Roots only two years old*, shall be paid for at the rate of 9 cents each, for 1000 or more; 12½ for less than 1000; and 18 cents for less than 50 roots.

Payment to be made on delivery of the roots. Letters not received unless *POST PAID.*

Mr. A. Loubat's Book on the Culture of the Grape Vine, and on the Making of Wine, may be found at the principal Booksellers of the United States, and his Agents will furnish them, *gratis*, to subscribers.

Mr. Loubat has selected the following species as the best, the choice of which is left to subscribers.

Table Grapes, or for making Strong Wine,

1 Alicante,
2 Robin Eyes, with big clusters; or Œil de Tour grosgrain,
3 Do. Melting, *or fondant,*
4 Sweet Guillant,
5 Muscat,
6 Do. Frontignan,
7 Muscadelle, from the river *Lot,*
8 Malvoisie,
9 Tokay,
10 Syrian,
11 Constantia,
12 Malaga,
13 Meillers.

RED.

14 Large Muscat,
15 Malvoisie,
16 Red Foot, Pied Rouge,
17 Black Hambourg,
18 Constantia.

For Wine.

WHITE.

19 Auvergnant,
20 Blanquette,
21 Doucinelle,
22 Plan de Dame,
23 Olivette,
24 Doucette,
25 Plant de Reine,
26 Burgundy,
27 Morillon,
28 Madere,
29 Bourgelas,
30 Picardan,
31 Chalosse,
32 Panse.

RED.

33 Claret,
34 Auvergnat,
35 St. Jean,
36 Jacobin,
37 Meunier,
38 Pineu,
39 Pritanier,
40 Teinturier,
41 Bourgignon,
42 Bouteillant,
43 Suisse,
44 St. Antoine,
45 Gamet Noir.

For the Table only.

WHITE.

46 Chasselas, (from Fontainebleau,)
47 Do Golden,
48 Do Cracking,
49 Do Musk,
50 Muscat Lezarde,
51 Do Small Berries,
52 Do (d'Alexandria,)
53 Do (from Jura,)
54 Sauvignon,

RED.

55 Chasselas,
56 Do Violet,
57 Muscat, Rouge,
58 Do Violet,
59 Muscat Grey,
60 Damas Violet,
61 Do of Poquet,
62 Early Magdelen.

Subscriptions received by E. J. HALE, *Fayetteville, N. C.*

Port and Lisbon WINES.

WILLKINGS & CO. have just received for sale:

1 Pipe Port and 10 Qr. casks Lisbon } *WINES,*

Superior quality, imported into Wilmington, direct from Lisbon, 13th Feb. 1830.

March 3.

Just received and for sale,

10 Barrels Tanner's Oil,
50 kegs White Lead in oil, and
Genuine Port Wine, in boxes of one doz. each.

JOHN HUSKE.

December 3. tf.

New Cheap Fancy DRY GOODS STORE.

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

Henry L. Jones,

HAS just received by the last arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, a Large and Elegant supply of FASHIONABLE *FALL GOODS*, comprising a very extensive assortment of *English, French, Italian, Swiss, German, India, and American Dry Goods*, selected with the utmost care from the latest Importations for the Fall of 1829; and which he offers to WHOLESALE and RETAIL PURCHASERS, as LOW as any Goods of the SAME QUALITY can be bought in this market. Among his assortment will be found all that is new and fashionable, comprising in part the following:

EXTRA super blue and black Saxony Cloths,
Ditto Olive, drab, Oxford mixt and steel gray ditto.
Handsome silver gray and drab cassimere,
Fine dark and steel mixt sattinetts
2 cases low priced ditto, assorted colors,
A great variety of extra fine Valentia, Marseilles, and swansdown vesting. Black & fancy col'd Silk ditto
Rich, heavy, plain and cut silk velvet vestings
A large & BEAUTIFUL SELECTION of FANCY CALICOES, of EVERY DESCRIPTION, and UNUSUALLY CHEAP.
Green, white & red flannels, fine and low priced
Fine gauze & Welsh ditto, assorted
Scarlet and colored cloth shawls
Blue and dark colored heavy camlets
Tartan and Caroline plaids, handsome patterns,
Superior blue Circassians, for Ladies cloaks,
2 cases 7-8 & 4-4 Irish Linens, whole & demi pieces
7-4 8-4 9-4 and 10-4 table diaper
5-4 & 6-4 super Irish Sheeting. Russia & Scotch do.
3-4 7-8 & 4-4 brown and bleached duck
1 case really fine bird-eye Diaper. 1 do. Russia do.
1 case super 6-4 cambric dimity
1 do do low priced furniture ditto
2 cases super plain & fig'd blk bombazetts
1 case super colored circassians, for children
2 cases low priced Leghorn bonnets. 1 do extra fine.
4-4 5-4 and 6-4 fine and low priced jaconet muslins
4-4 5-4 and 6-4 corded and checked do.
1 case fine and low priced cambric do.
Plain and figd mull and medium do.
72 ps. super figd Swiss do. some very richly worked
A good assortment of plain Swiss do.
Rich tambored and needle worked book muslins,
Ditto fine and low priced
5 bales heavy 3¾ 4 4½ and 5 point blankets
1 do. 7-4 8-4 9-4 10-4 11-4 12-4 13-4 sup Rose ditto
1 bale super German Oznaburgs, good quality
1 bale 4-4 super porter sheetings
Padding, buckram, and sail duck.

Domestic Goods.

A large assortm't 3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 brown sheetings and shirtings [shirtings.
1-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 bleached Washington & sea island
3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 super indigo apron checks,
3 bale low priced bed ticking. 1 do. super. quality
A great variety of Brazilian and ornamented tuck & side combs, of every description
Large tortoise shell tuck and side combs, assorted,
Misses long neck do.

Silk Goods.

Rich embroidered Gros de Naples.
Extra heavy black Italian Lustrings
Jet and blue black Gros de Naples
A great variety of fancy colored ditto
Sup blk satin Levantine. Figd & plain Gros de Indies
Splendid fancy col'd Ismyrines, a new and beautiful article. Heavy blck sinchews and sarsnetts.
A great variety of fancy col'd Palmerines, very cheap
Plain and striped Foulards and cote paleys
1 case assortd super blk bombazines, some really fine
Straw, blue, Pink, & white Florences
3 4 & 5-4 black Italian mode
Black Italian crape and crape leisse
Pink, white, green, and straw colored do.
Rich heavy white and straw colored satins
Real Mandarin crape robes, very rich and heavy
Do. French & India ditto. Canton & Nankin crapes
Crape de Lyons, and Italianet Netts,
Black worsted bareges and gauzes [ticle.
Rich embroidered belt ribon, a new & beautiful ar-
A great variety of painted & fancy col'd belt ribons
Tafata ribons, all widths and colors
A few sets rich bonnet ribons, superior to any ever offered by us. A great variety fancy low priced do.
105 pieces handsome cap ribons.
Black love do. all widths
Fancy barege scarfs and long shawls
Merino and Cashmere do. Rich barege & fancy do.
Embroidered crape and lithographic do.
Extra gros de Indies and gros de Berlin do.
Black love handkerchiefs, and Barcelona do.
Blk and fancy col'd Italian cravats, with and without borders,
Ladies English & French blk & white super silk hose
Do. do. silk gloves
Hoskins's mitts and kid gloves, of every description
Gentlemen's black and colored do.
Do. woodstock and Norway doe do.
Do. col'd and white dress castor do
Rich bobinet lace capes and palerines
Super Swiss and tamboured do
A great variety of English and French thread laces and insertion lace
Bobinet laces, all widths and patterns
4-4 5-4 & 6-4 fine bobinet lace and thread floss
Black & white bobinet lace veils, some very splendid
Linen cambric & linen cambric handkerchiefs, with and without col'd borders
Super bandana and foulard German & India hkfs. of superior quality, all colors

Cutlery, &c.

Rodgers' fine pen and pocket knives.
Large, heavy, and long dirk do.
Fine & low priced extra steel scissors
Breakfast & dinner knives & forks, some very super.
Extra fine razors, warranted genuine, in handsome morocco cases
Heming & Son's best sewing needles,
Bodkins, darning needles, &c. &c
Super plated candlesticks, snuffers & trays,
Brass and bed chamber do.
Gilt looking glasses, all sizes and newest patterns
Bed chamber do. with and without drawers
A variety of antique oil, Fancy soaps. Otto of roses
Real French Cologne, &c. &c [out clasps
Super fancy morocco pocket books, with and with
Silver thimbles and pencil cases Bead reticules & purses. Ladies work baskets
Rich parasols and super large family Umbrellas
Super white velvet, and camel hair pencils
Ladies screw plate pincushions, and velvet do
A variety of rich jet necklaces, blk and fancy colors
Suspender, pearl, and cambric shirt buttons
Lewis & Tomes best gilt coat buttons
Ladies habit and fancy carved do. and vest do
Paste boards, wire, &c. &c

Fayetteville, N. C. Sept. 30, 1828.

BLANKS,

Of all kinds, neatly printed, are kept constantly for sale at this office.

Lafayette Hotel,

HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

RICH'D COCHRAN

HAS taken the above Stand recently occupied by Mr. Wm. Tracy, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage; the conducting of this Establishment is placed under the superintendance and controul of his

Father and Mother,

Who will endeavor to give general satisfaction. The Hotel is in a central situation, spacious and well furnished.

He deems it unnecessary to expatiate upon the various inducements which this House presents to Travellers, or to make a profession of extraordinary merit on the occasion.

For *BOARDERS* or *TRAVELLERS* who wish to be retired, there is a House detached from the Hotel, not far from the seat of business and contiguous to the Court House, which affords comfortable and pleasant Lodging Rooms.

A *BATHING HOUSE* is attached to the premises, where a Cold or Warm Bath will be furnished on short notice.

July 31. 82-tf.

General Stage Office.

THE *only* general authorized Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, which the following Stages arrive at and depart from, *by order of the Proprietors:*

Camden, Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Raleigh, and Petersburg Stages, daily.

Norfolk Stage, departs every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday.

Wilmington Stage, departs Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Western Stage, Rockingham, Wadesborough, &c, arrives on Thursday and departs on Saturday.

Passengers are certain of securing seats in any of the above Stages, and receiving correct information as to the several routes. R. COCHRAN.

☞ As statements have been made, and are made, calculated to deceive and mislead the Public, and Travellers particularly, the Proprietor of the above Hotel, with the consent and approbation of the Proprietors of the Several Stages, subjoins the following certificates:

Mr. Cochran,—We have received your note of this date, and have in reply to say, that we consider the Lafayette Hotel as our Stage Office, agreeably to our letter to you of the 1st August, 1828.

C. & P. MALLETT,
Proprietors of Charleston, Camden, and Tarborough Stages,

March 28, 1829.

The Lafayette Hotel is our only authorised Stage Office where seats can be taken.

O. & D. SALTMARSH,
Proprietors Raleigh and Petersburg Stages.
R. W. LATIMER,
Proprietor Wilmington Stage.
D. A. DAVIS,
Agent Western Stage.

Fayetteville, April 2, 1829.

Anson Hotel,

WADESBOROUGH, N. CAROLINA.

THE Subscriber returns his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support he has heretofore received, and in soliciting a continuance of those favors, assures those who may visit this place in Court weeks, as well as Travellers and persons of pleasure, that they will find at this Establishment comfortable accommodations; his arrangements being such as to enable him in future to devote more of his own personal attention to the Establishment; he therefore begs leave to assure all those who may have the goodness to call on him, that no pains will be spared on his part, to render their situation as comfortable as possible.

His Table will be furnished with the best the country and market affords. His Bar will be constantly supplied with the choicest of Domestic Liquors His Stables are large, and shall be attended with experienced and honest Ostlers, and the best provender, &c. INGOE D. CASH.

Wadesborough, Feb. 4, 1829. 10tf.

JAMES MARTINE,

COPPER, TIN, & SHEET IRON MANUFACTURER,

Hay Street, a few doors east of Mess. Hall & Johnson,

BEING thankful for the liberal encouragement he has received, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced the Tin business, and having employed first rate workmen, flatters himself that he will be enabled to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom. He has on hand, and offers on the most reasonable terms, *STILLS* of various sizes, from 35 to 120 gallons, Hatter's Kettles and Stampers, a general assortment of Brazier's Copper and Bottoms Boit Copper, Copper and Iron Rivets, Rod Iron from 3-16 to 7-8, also Sheet Iron, and every article in his line, with a general assortment of

Copper & Tin Ware,

And will continue to manufacture, of the best materials and workmanship, every article in his line, at a short notice. ☞ Orders from the Country thankfully received and promptly attended to.

☞ Cash paid for old Copper and Pewter.

Fayetteville, Nov. 24—51-tf

Wanted,

A First rate *TIN PLATE WORKER.* To such an one constant employment and liberal wages will be given by applying to JAMES MARTINE.

January 28.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY

FROM the Subscriber, on the 29th ult. a likely Negro Fellow, named George, about 30 years old, rather below the ordinary size, thin visage, had when he left, a considerable quantity of good clothing, a watch, and makes, on occasions, an imposing appearance, supposed to have a free pass, and no doubt considerable money, for whose apprehension and delivery I will give fifty dollars, and for the conviction of any person harboring him, or evidence sufficient for conviction before a court of justice, I will give twenty five dollars.

CHARLES ROBINSON.

Rockingham, Richmond county, Jan. 16—60tf

Molasses.

20 Hhds. superior Surrinam MOLASSES,

For sale by WILLKINGS & CO.

February 4, 1830. 61tf.